DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 288 531 IR 052 188

AUTHOR Motomatsu, Nancy R.; Newman, Joan A.
TITLE Research Goes to School: Teaching Students To Go Online. Revised.
INSTITUTION Washington Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, WA. Div. of Instructional Programs and Services.
REPORT NO IPS/627/87
PUB DATE Sep 87
NOTE 107p.; For an earlier edition, see ED 278 428. Some pages on colored paper may not reproduce well.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; *Databases; *Online Searching; Online Vendors; Postsecondary Education; *Search Strategies; Secondary Education; Teaching Guides
IDENTIFIERS *Bibliographic Retrieval Services

ABSTRACT

Designed to assist teachers in teaching introductory courses in searching online databases at the adult or secondary level, this manual discusses very basic searching techniques and strategies and is intended to stimulate further study rather than teach in-depth searching skills. Examples in the manual are taken from databases in the Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) system and Datatimes. The rationale and objectives for instruction are presented; the ERIC, Magazines (MAGS), and Datatimes databases are introduced; factors to be considered before going online are discussed; and specific procedures for going online with BRS and Datatimes are detailed. In addition, complete sample searches on six topics are presented, and sample school budgets are provided as well as materials from eight online programs in Washington State. A glossary and a 22-item annotated bibliography on student searching are also provided. Six appendices include a listing of Washington State online searching consultants K-12; examples of BRS logical operators; a listing of the names, labels, producers, and descriptions of databases available on BRS as of February 1987; a summary of BRS commands, logical operators, and print options; a listing of journals indexed in Magazine Index; and 20 additional search strategies. (KM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Nancy R. Motomatsu

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

T COPY AVAILABL

RESEARCH GOES TO SCHOOL

Teaching Students To Go Online

(Under Chapter 2 - ECIA)

Cheryl Chow
Assistant Superintendent
Division of Instructional Programs and Services

Sue Collins
Director
Instructional Services and Technology

Prepared by:

Nancy R. Motomatsu
Supervisor, Learning Resources

and

Joan A. Newman
Program Administrator
School Improvement and Learning Resources

Revised
September 1987

Dr. Frank B. Brouillet
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Olympia, WA 98504

Special thanks to Hiromu Nagira,
Japan School Library Association intern,
for expert assistance with layout.

INTRODUCTION

This edition of Research Goes to School is an update of previous handbooks by the same name, designed to assist the teacher in working with students or to serve as a reference tool for those who are learning to conduct their own searches.

Additions to this edition include: 1) Telenet and Tymnet telephone access numbers for Washington State; 2) 800 numbers for checking on changes or additions to those access numbers; and 3) a listing of people in the state who are actively involved in teaching students to search online.

This handbook has been made as practical as possible, for use by the practicing teacher. It includes many examples of real-life searches and their results. These examples may be used when results must be guaranteed, as in teaching or demonstrating to others. Each example also makes a particular point about the searching process and therefore serves as a learning guide in itself.

The glossary contains current terms used in online searching by microcomputer. Jargon changes often, of course, but the terms and definitions selected for inclusion have been made as down-to-earth as possible. (It might be noted, for instance, that Alfred Glossbrenner, in his latest book How to Look It Up Online, now refers to Telenet and Tymnet as "packet switchers," but this handbook stays with the previous term "telecommunications network.")

The content of this handbook, except for the pages devoted to the mechanics of getting online, is equally applicable to searching on optical data disk (CD-ROM) in that the searching principles and process remain the same. (Commands, of course, may vary slightly depending on the database and/or vendor.)

Best wishes for good searching!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mary Gleb - Vashon School District

Melissa Hayden - St. Martin's College (student)

Beverly Kooi - St. Martin's College

Joan McIntyre - St. Martin's College

Pat McIntyre - St. Martin's College

Jean Wieman - St. Martin's College

Kathy Yetter - Pacific Lutheran University

Special thanks to BRS for permission to include materials from their training packets.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
FOR THE TEACHER	1
RATIONALE	2
OBJECTIVES	3
IMPORTANT INFORMATION	4
Databases to be used	5
BEFORE GOING ONLINE	6
How to begin	8
Search steps	9
GOING ONLINE WITH BRS	
Tymnet and Telenet	10
Log on procedures	11
User prompt	12
Commands	12
Using four commands	14
Boolean operators	15
Truncation	16
Print alternatives	17
GOING ONLINE WITH DATATIMES	18
Log on procedures	19
Line numbers	20
"Find" command	20
Proximity Searching	20
Datatimes logic: AND, AND NOT, OR	21
Display command	22
SEARCH SAMPLES	27
Teaching the writing of Haiku	29
Japan and nuclear war	31
Impact of Japanese imported cars	34
Modern Japanese women	37
Japanese handicrafts	39
Employment management in industry using quality circles	41

SAMPLE ONLINE PROGRAMS IN WASHINGTON STATE 45
Sample school budgets 47
Bellingham SD (Sehome HS) 48
North Thurston SD (Timberline HS) 56
Puyallup SD (Ballou JH) 58
Riverview SD (Tolt JSHS) 60
Seattle (Kennedy HS) 65
Sumner SD (McAlder Elementary) 66
Wenatchee SD (Wenatchee HS) 69

GLOSSARY 71

STUDENT SEARCHING BIBLIOGRAPHY 79

APPENDIX 87
Online Searching Consultants 88
Boolean operators 91
Databases available 92
Summary of BRS commands 96
Magazine Index 98
Additional search strategies 102

FOR THE TEACHER

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO ASSIST YOU IN TEACHING AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN SEARCHING ONLINE DATABASES. IT IS DESIGNED TO HELP YOU TEACH STUDENTS WHETHER ADULT OR SECONDARY LEVEL TO USE ONLINE DATABASES FOR ACCESSING INFORMATION. BECAUSE IT IS JUST A BEGINNING, IT IS LIMITED TO DISCUSSING VERY BASIC SEARCHING TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES (LOG ON PROCEDURES, LOG OFF PROCEDURES, BASIC COMMANDS, BOOLEAN OPERATORS, ETC.). THE GOAL IS TO STIMULATE FURTHER STUDY RATHER THAN TEACH IN-DEPTH SEARCHING SKILLS.

THIS MANUAL WILL USE EXAMPLES FROM SOME OF THE DATABASES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RETRIEVAL SERVICES (OFTEN REFERRED TO AS BRS) SYSTEM AND DATATIMES (A DATABASE OF MIDDLE-SIZED METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY).

RATIONALE

Suppose students in a class are assigned a report on Education in Japan. They could use a computer terminal to access a database that has hundreds of publications on that subject. In minutes they could select ten or fifteen items most appropriate to their paper.

RATIONALE FOR INSTRUCTION

The beginning teacher of searching will need a clear rationale for instruction. The following is offered as a guide:

Access to information is widely recognized as a key determiner of whether or not a person or group of people will be able to progress toward personal and professional goals. In the school setting this means that:

- Students who are taught to identify, find and use information will be able to move ahead toward their own intellectual goals.

- Fresh and exciting new opportunities are available for teaching students to access a broad array of information sources and find answers to their questions about the world through electronic formats.

For these reasons, it seems essential that the vast collections of current educational, technical and socially significant information available in computer databases be brought to the attention of students.

Through online searching the user can:

- locate current information quickly
- scan a vast amount of information quickly
- identify the source of specific information easily
- use search strategy skills, Boolean logic
- expand his/her concept of available information

OBJECTIVES

GOAL To provide students with the knowledge and skills they will need to access, select and apply information from computer databases.

STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to describe a generic information database and how it is organized.

Students will be able to define terms related to information databases.

Students will be able to identify and refine questions for searching.

Students will be able to plan and conduct a successful search.

Students will be able to evaluate information resulting from a search.

Students will be able to present the selected information in one of several formats, for communication to others.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

DATABASES

Before learning how to go online, students should become generally familiar with how databases are organized and with the vocabulary they will need to talk about searching.

A DATABASE is a collection of information records accessible by computer covering a particular area. For example, the ERIC database covers information in the area of education. ERIC contains professional information, however, it might be useful to a student making reports on topics such as "teacher burnout" or "student discipline." It would also be helpful for information on student organizations and activities. The MAGS database covers materials found in general interest magazines such as Time, Newsweek, Redbook, Life, etc., and the DATATIMES database covers information in various newspapers around the country.

DATABASES TO BE USED AS EXAMPLES IN THIS MANUAL

Databases that will be accessed in this course will be limited to ERIC, MAGS and DATATIMES.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)--Is a database found in BRS which collects, processes and makes available a wide range of educational documents. This database is generally for professional use. Included in the system are 16 clearinghouses, each specializing in a particular area of education. Documents processed by these clearinghouses are indexed in Resources in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE). RIE contains abstracts mainly of unpublished educational literature, while CIJE contains short annotations of published education journal articles. The contents of these two indexes can be retrieved online through the ERIC database.

MAGAZINES (MAGS)-Is another database found in BRS. It covers over 400 general interest magazines. (See Appendix A for a complete list of periodicals covered.) Full text is available for about 80 of these magazines through MSAP.

BRS has over 80 other databases in the areas of Sciences/Medicine, Business/Financial, Reference, Education, Social Sciences/Humanities, and BRS Special Files. (See Appendix B for a complete list of the BRS databases.)

DATATIMES------Is a full-text database--searchable by keywords, names and phrases--containing the Seattle Times (since 1984) and a collection of other daily newspapers across the country, such as the Chicago Sun, Houston Chronicle, Daily Oklahoman and San Francisco Chronicle, as well as the AP News Wire.

BEFORE GOING ONLINE

Searching on-line with students is part of a total information-gathering and research curriculum which may be taught by the school library media specialist or by interested teachers working with the library media specialist. The objective of such a curriculum is to teach students to become knowledgeable users of information. The instructional activities should acquaint students with the full range of reference materials and networks available to them.

The most important factor in teaching students to use on-line searching as an information-gathering tool is the teacher's own knowledge of the database contents. What questions can be most successfully answered by an on-line search and what questions do not call for this approach? (No use sending a student to search ERIC for Senator Kennedy's home address or Washington State's divorce statistics.)

A beginning program for student searching might work best as follows:

What the teacher (and/or library media specialist) will do	What students will do
Consult with library media specialists on the selection of database(s), equipment and environment for teaching students to conduct a search.	
Become familiar with the contents of databases to be used.	

What the teacher (and/or library media specialist) will do	What students will do
Learn basic techniques for going on-line and searching.	
Become familiar with available searching tools (Thesaurus).	
Work with students to narrow topics, refine research questions, specify information needed.	Select a topic; learn to narrow and specify.
Coach and monitor searching activities of students.	Learn searching procedures for the specific search in question; run the search.
Teach students how to evaluate and select relevant information; how to adapt topic to information that is presented by the search.	Learn selection procedures; select information (from search results) to be used; obtain full documents as necessary.
Teach students ways to communicate that information.	Prepare report, paper, etc. using information received.

As familiarity with searching increases, teachers may wish to work with the library media specialist to teach students more generic searching techniques and develop policies for more independent student use of the computer and database subscription(s).

Before going online ask yourself "Is going on-line the most efficient and effective method to find the information?" (If your purpose is to browse through a database, you should realize that this is an expensive use of online time.) If the answer is "Yes", then ask yourself "Which database should I search?"

Often the searcher begins with a question that is too general. It is important to be as specific as possible so that the necessary "key words" and "descriptors" can be defined and used.

THE QUESTION

"I would like information on pollution in Japan."

Refine--Redefine--Narrow It--Be Specific

I want information on air pollution in the Tokyo area. KEY WORDS FOR THIS SEARCH MIGHT BE: air pollution, Tokyo, from 1984 to 1986.

HOW TO BEGIN

- Write down your search strategy on paper after you have determined what "key words" and "descriptors" you will use.

- Use a database thesaurus (if available) for related words.

- Check out the ways you can search for materials on various data bases--by date?

    - by descriptors?
    - by source of origin?
    - by title?
    - by author?
    - by language?

ASK YOURSELF

- What do I want to know?

- What do I need to know?

- What would be the title of the perfect answer to my question?

- What are some related words under which I might search?

- How am I going to use the information?

    - for a comparative analysis?
    - for research?
    - for a paper?
    - for a report?
    - for developing policy?
    - for state-of-the-art information?

- What type of information do I want?

    - curriculum guides? general articles?
    - research?
    - models?

- What is the most appropriate source (database) to find this information?

- Should I be going on-line for the information?

    - is there a more direct approach?
      (an index, a specific book, a personal call)

- Would it be more efficient to go directly to my school librarian or my public librarian or a subject area specialist?

SEARCHING STEPS

I. NEGOTIATE TOPIC

- Write down what you want to investigate.
- Clarify and refine focus of topic.

  For example: Instead of pollution in Japan what the student is really looking for may be noise pollution in Tokyo as opposed to the entire country.

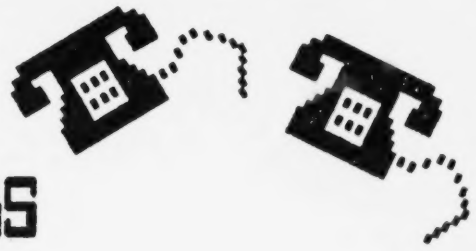
II. TRANSLATE TOPIC

- Transform topic into search statements which can be handled by the online system.
- Identify the appropriate database.

III. CHOOSE THE TERMS YOU WILL USE

- List pertinent terms and phrases.
- List synonyms.
- Check database Thesaurus (if available) for descriptors.
- Decide terms that will not be used.
- Decide time period of documents desired.

GOING ON-LINE WITH BAS



TYMNET AND TELENET

TYMNET and TELENET are dedicated telephone networks. Telephone access to the major databases is generally made less expensive by placing the call through one of these telecommunications networks. The telephone charge is included in your billing from the database vendor. You will want to select the network which has a number as close to your work site as possible, as your work telephone will have to bear the cost of any long distance charges to the network number.

TELENET AND TYMNET ACCESS NUMBERS:

TELENET	
Auburn	206-939-9982
Bellingham	206-733-2720
Everett	TBA
Longview	206-577-5835
Olympia	206-754-0460
Richland	509-375-5377
Seattle	206-625-9612
Spokane	509-455-4071
Tacoma	206-627-1791
Wenatchee	509-663-6227

TYMNET	
Auburn	206-735-3975
Bellevue/Seattle	206-285-0109
Bellingham	206-671-5990
Enumclaw/Auburn	206-735-3975
Everett	206-258-1018
Olympia	206-943-9050
Richland	509-375-3367
Seattle	206-285-0109
Spokane	509-624-1549
Tacoma	206-272-1503
Vancouver	206-696-9305
Yakima	509-248-1462

Telenet Customer Service:
(800) 336-0437

Tymnet Customer Service:
(800) 336-0149

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TYMNET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
Please type your terminal identifier	a	
Please log in	BRS (CR)	
+	CR	CR means strike RETURN key
P13 BRS is online Enter BRS Password #######	XXXXXXX (CR)	Type in password

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TELENET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
	(CR)(CR) (CR), (CR)	Strike RETURN key twice
TELENET 206 36B TERMINAL =	(CR)	
@	405500	
31520B CONNECTED		
ENTER BRS PASSWORD ######		Type in password
Sign on is complete		

EXPLANATION OF USER PROMPT

After the user has successfully signed on the USER PROMPT will appear.

The USER PROMPT is a number followed by a line and a colon. It looks like this: 1__:. The appearance of the USER PROMPT means that you can enter a search statement. After the search statement is typed, strike RETURN.

EXPLANATION OF COMMANDS (Demonstrate all commands)

About 20 different commands are used by BRS. This manual addresses four essential commands. (See Appendix for complete summary of BRS commands) The command is always preceded by two periods (dots) in BRS. There are no spaces between the periods and the command letter or word.

COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
..PRINT	..P	This command is used to display information (not to activate the printer.) See example: You may wish to print the BIBLiographic information from DOCument 1 of Statement 2.	..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1
..SEARCH	..S	This command allows you to return from the print mode back to the search mode. When you sign on to the BRS system it automatically defaults to the search mode and you will get the user prompt (1__:). SEE EXAMPLE: If you wish to type in a search statement and do not see the prompt, type ..S or ..SEARCH.	..S

COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
..CHANGE	..C	This command is used to change databases. See example: You may be in MAGS and wish to change to ERIC. In order to do this you would execute the ..C command.	..C/ERIC
..OFF	..O	This command allows you to sign off the BRS system, ending the online search process. SEE EXAMPLE: When you type ..O the computer will show the date, time and length of time you were online. The time will be reported in hours and minutes.	..O

EXAMPLE

USING 4 COMMANDS: ..C (Change), ..P (Print), ..S (Search), ..O (Off)

You are in the ERIC database. You are in the SEARCH mode.

1__:	computers ---------- RESULT 8444 DOCUMENTS	(means you want to know how many articles the database has with the word COMPUTERS somewhere in it)
2__:	technology ---------- RESULT 24438 DOCUMENTS	(means you want to know how many articles the database has with the word TECHNOLOGY somewhere in it) (this is the system response)
3__:	computers and technology RESULT 2341 DOCUMENTS -------	(means the database has 2341 documents that contain both words)
4__:	..C A400 ----------	(means you are changing to the A400 database)

ENTER DATABASE NAME__: A400

1__: computers
RESULT 5363 DOCUMENTS

2__: technology
RESULT 15879 DOCUMENTS

3__: computers and technology
RESULT 1336 DOCUMENTS

4__:	..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1 ----------	(means you wish to print BIBLiographic information from DOCument 1 of Statement 3)

Statement 4__: (..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1) will result in the following information

1.

AU AUTHOR/S Russell, Sabin
TI TITLE: Life After Memorex
SO SOURCE: Venture V6 August 1984 p 44(3)

You are in the print mode if you wish to do more searching TYPE ..S (search) and you will receive a prompt 5__:.

Whenever you wish to stop searching TYPE ..O (off).

EXPLANATION OF BOOLEAN OPERATORS:

Boolean operators are used to indicate the presence or absence of particular terms within a group of documents.

OR The operator "OR" retrieves any citation containing at least one of the terms "ORed" together. The "OR" operator is often expressed in everyday speech as "and". In executing a search you type the word or between the articles. For example: If you want material on CARS and MOTORCYCLES and BICYCLES, you would type CARS or MOTORCYCLES or BICYCLES. Spaces are also read as "OR", so if you typed CARS MOTORCYCLES BICYCLES, the computer would read it as though there were an OR between cars and motorcycles and an or between motorcycles and bicycles. "OR" always expands the result statement since the computer will look for any or all three words.

AND The operator "AND" restricts searches to retrieve only documents containing the terms "ANDed" to each other. "AND" always reduces the size of the result statement since all terms that are "anded" need to be present.

NOT The operator "NOT" excludes citations containing the terms "NOTted". Use caution in using the "NOT" operator.

EXPLANATION OF TRUNCATION

More sophisticated understanding of the searching operation requires that students understand TRUNCATION.

Truncation allows the user to retrieve all keywords in the alphabetical file beginning with the word stem that is entered. In BRS the sign for truncation is $. If you typed HORSE$, you would retrieve all the words (followed by the number of documents) of the terms beginning with HORSE, i.e.,

1. HORSE, 78 documents;
2. HORSEBACK, 25 documents;
3. HORSEBACK-RIDING, 6 documents;
4. HORSEHEADS, 5 documents;
5. HORSEMAN, 2 documents.

If you wanted only HORSE or HORSES you would truncate this way: HORSE$1. This shows that you want to go just one letter past the E in HORSE.

EXPLANATION OF PRINT ALTERNATIVES

When the print command is executed, there are many options of **PARAGRAPHS TO BE PRINTED**. Some of the options are:

Entire citation.....type ALL

Title paragraph.....type TI

Several paragraphs.....type AN, AU, TI

AN will give the CIJE or RIE number
AU will give the author
TI will give the title

Basic bibliographic information.....type BIBL

When the print command is executed, there are many options of **CITATIONS TO BE PRINTED**. Some of the options are:

All citations.....type DOC=ALL

Single citation.....type DOC=1 or DOC=2, etc.

Sequential citations.....type DOC=1-10

Non-sequential citations.....type DOC=1, 3, 5, 10

This is an example of a print command: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=ALL

or

..PRINT 1 ALL/DOC=ALL

This means: ..P = PRINT

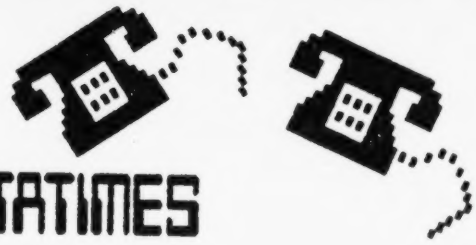
1 = search statement number

ALL = paragraphs in the citation to be printed

DOC=ALL = number of citations to be printed

Note: The print command will not activate your printer. It tells the computer to display material on the screen.

GOING ON-LINE WITH DATATIMES



EXPLANATION OF DATATIMES (NEWSPAPER DATABASE)

DATATIMES provides instant online access to newspapers around the country. Newspapers included are The Arkansas Gazette, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Baton Rouge State Times, Morning Advocate (Louisiana), The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City Times, The Journal Record (an Oklahoma business and legal daily), The Dallas Morning News, The Daily Texan, The Houston Chronicle, The Seattle Times and The Chicago Sun-Times.

A student can search DATATIMES to search for information about individuals and/or specific topics for social studies, health, debate, English and other curriculum areas.

For local information the SEATTLE TIMES (since Fall 1984) database can be searched by person, subject or company, offering complete coverage of national and state-wide events from politics and economics to public interest news. The SEATTLE TIMES contains...Key Issues...Business ...Regional News...Local News...Government...Sports...National News ...International News.

LOG ON/LOG OFF PROCEDURES FOR DATATIMES

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TELENET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
	(CR). (CR)	Strike RETURN key, type period, strike RETURN key
TELENET 206 36B TERMINAL =	(CR)	Strike RETURN key
@	405500	
405500 CONNECTED		
USER NAME		Type in user name
PASSWORD ######		Type in password
Sign on is complete		

LOG OFF PROCEDURES

To log off type the appropriate EXIT selection from the menu. The terminal will display, for example:

```
ESTIMATED SESSION TIME IS 1 MINS. 31 SECS.
  SEAJOAN logged out at 11-MAY-1987 16:38:08.51
405 500 DISCONNECTED 00 40 00:00:02:23 69 44
```

EXPLANATION OF LINE NUMBERS

The numbers that appear in front of the "/" mark are termed SET NUMBERS or COMMAND LINES. They serve the same purpose as the prompt (1___:) in BRS. The SET NUMBER or COMMAND LINE tells the user to "ENTER YOUR REQUEST".

EXPLANATION OF "FIND" COMMAND

The FIND command helps you locate articles in which the subject being researched occurs.

DEMONSTRATE

```
  1/  FIND JAPAN*------(user types in FIND JAPAN)
*     2090 /JAPAN------(DATATIMES replies that there are 2090 hits for
                       JAPAN* The asterisk is used as the truncation
                       symbol in Datatimes)
```

EXPLANATION OF PROXIMITY SEARCHING

If the topic you are searching consists of more than one word, you must enclose the group of words in quotes. The computer will search for words in close proximity to one another usually within the sentence of a particular article.

DEMONSTRATE

```
  2/  FIND "SOCIAL CHANGE"----(user types FIND "SOCIAL CHANGE")
*     136 2/SOCIAL CHANGE-----(DATATIMES replies that there are 136
                              "hits" for SOCIAL CHANGE) "Hit"
                              sentences are the sentences surrounding
                              and including the topics being
                              searched.  "Hits" are usually 3-5
                              sentences of text.
```

EXPLANATION OF DATATIMES LOGIC: AND, AND NOT, OR

Use **AND** when you wish to find two or more words occurring in the same article.

```
  1/  FIND NAKASONE AND REAGAN
*       97      1/ NAKASONE
*     5927      2/ REAGAN
*       42      3/ NAKASONE AND REAGAN
```

Use **AND NOT** to locate articles mentioning a certain subject, but not including a specific area within that subject.

```
  2/  FIND NAKASONE AND NOT REAGAN
*       97      2/ NAKASONE
*     5927      3/ REAGAN
*       55      4/ NAKASONE AND NOT REAGAN
```

Use **OR** to find all stories involving a broad subject area.

```
 17/  FIND PLANE "CRASHES" OR "PLANE DISASTERS" OR "AIRPLANE
      "DISASTERS"
*      238     17/ PLANE CRASHES
*       23     18/ PLANE DISASTERS
*        6     19/ AIRPLANE DISASTERS
*      256     20/ "PLANE CRASHES" OR "PLANE DISASTERS" OR
                   "AIRPLANE DISA+
 21/  FIND JAPAN

*     1649     21/ JAPAN
 22/  FIND 20 AND 21

*       44     22/ 20 AND 21
```

EXPLANATION OF DISPLAY COMMAND

The DISPLAY command allows the searcher to view articles in part or full. There are several ways you can have the material DISPLAYed.

1/ DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, LENGTH
This command will printout the headline, publication date, and story size of the stories in the story group. The most recent story is listed first.

```
 14/ DISPLAY HEAD ,DATE, LENGTH

STORY 1

HEADLINE              PACIFIC BALANCE OF POWER -- STRATEGIC REALITIES IN THE
                       PHILIPPINES
PUBLICATION DATE      12/04/85
STORY SIZE            30 INCHES
STORY 2

HEADLINE              IMPORTS GROW IN IMPORTANCE
PUBLICATION DATE      11/24/85
STORY SIZE            54 INCHES

STORY 7

HEADLINE              BARRIERS TO TRADE -- RISING TIDE OF PROTECITON -- THREAT
                       TO U.S.- JAPAN RELATIONS
PUBLICATION DATE      10/13/85
STORY SIZE            74 INCHES
STORY 8

HEADLINE              FOCUS ON JAPAN -- JAPAN CONSIDERED BUILDING ITS OWN
                       AIRLINER INDUSTRY, THEN SETTLES FOR BOEING DEAL
PUBLICATION DATE      9/29/85
STORY SIZE            110 INCHES
STORY 9

HEADLINE              U.S. MUST IMPOSE WHALING SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN, COURT
                       RULES
PUBLICATION DATE      8/6/85
STORY SIZE            15 INCHES
```

1/ **DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, BRIEF**
This command will printout the headline, publication date, file number, newspaper, page, story size, byline, subject and story abstract--generally the first 5-10 lines of the story text.

15/ DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, BRIEF

STORY 1

HEADLINE	'PEACE PARK': A SEATTLE CAMPAIGN TAKES ROOT IN NEW YORK CITY
PUBLICATION DATE	8/15/85
FILE NUMBER	38221
PUBLICATION DATE	8/15/85
NEWSPAPER	THE SEATTLE TIMES, COPYRIGHT 1985
PAGE	B3
STORY SIZE	21 INCHES
HEADLINE	'PEACE PARK': A SEATTLE CAMPAIGN TAKES ROOT IN NEW YORK CITY
BYLINE	MICHAEL SION, TIMES STAFF REPORTER
SUBJECT	PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS: PEACE: CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: MAYORS
STORY EXTRACT	New York City's first ''peace park'' was dedicated yesterday at a site across from the United Nations building in a move inspired by a Seattle-based peace group's efforts to create a U.S.-U.S.S.R. peace park in the Soviet Union. ''It is my earnest hope that we will soon have other peace parks here and in other parts of the world,'' New York Mayor Ed Koch told more than 100 people gathered at Ralph J. Bunche Park _ now the Ralph J. Bunche peace park _ on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Three hundred white balloons rose against the city's towering skyline as 40 children from a Park Department day camp sang ''We Shall Overcome'' in the park named for Bunche, the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize recipient. Koch was joined at the ceremony by U.S. delegate to the U.N. Harvey Feldman and other dignitaries, including Seattle attorney Fred Noland, a founder of the group Ploughshares, which is made up of about 50 former Peace Corps members.

1/ DISPLAY FULL

This command will give the header information (file number, publication date, newspaper, edition, section, page, story size, headline, credit, origin of story, subject) and the full text of the story.

21/ DISPLAY FULL

** STORY 1

FILE NUMBER	49198
PUBLICATION DATE	10/27/85
NEWSPAPER	THE SEATTLE TIMES, COPYRIGHT 1985
EDITION	WEEKEND
SECTION	NEWS
PAGE	A6
STORY SIZE	26 INCHES
HEADLINE	JAPANESE STUDENTS DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY SCHOOL BULLIES
CREDIT	UPI
ORIGIN OF STORY	TOKYO
SUBJECT	EDUCATION: SUICIDES: TEEN-AGERS: CHILDREN AND YOUTH: ABUSE (OF CHILDREN, WIVES, ETC): SOCIAL CONDITIONS (NON-US): STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND CONDUCT

KEYWORD-HIT

TOKYO (UPI) _ The Japanese are finding that their schools, praised worldwide as models of discipline and unparalleled in their production of mathematicians and scientists, have a vicious underside that drives some students to bullying and others to suicide because of tough competition and pressure to succeed.

Lawyers, education experts and police warn that beatings in schools are increasing due to the intense pressures on Japanese schoolchildren. One expert says half the nation's students have been victims of bullying. Five students killed themselves last year.

Former U.S. Secretary of Education Terrel Bell, on a recent visit to Japan, lavished praise on the school system that has produced students recognized worldwide for their excellence in science and math.

"There is much more emphasis on order and discipline" than in the United States, he said.

But the experts say that same strong discipline is driving elementary students to violence against each other.

A report issued this summer by the National Police Agency cited numerous examples of brutality.

In one case in the western city of Usaka, four teen-agers took a 13-year-old classmate to a temple, undressed her, burned her with candles and repeatedly struck her with a steel bar, the report said. She was seriously injured.

Police say there were 567 cases of abuse by elementary, junior high and high school students reported in the first six months of this year. They said nearly 1,000 youths had been arrested in connection with bullying.

"Police reveal only the cases that have been reported, but I know that 50 percent of Japanese school-age children have been victims of serious bullying," says Tamotsu Sengoku, sociology professor at the Japan Youth Research Institute.

In Japan, where individualism is frowned upon, most schools have strict dress codes. Restrictions extend to students' hair. Boys must be able to tuck their hair under their caps and permanents are forbidden. Girls with naturally reddish or curly hair must carry permits saying they are natural.

Students must cope with pressure from teachers and families to study hard to pass the arduous entrance examinations to the best universities.

Preparations begin as early as kindergarten. Parents vie to get their children into institutions with the highest rate of entry to the best elementary schools, beginning a pattern that continues all the way to college.

Nobuyoshi Inuichi, head of the Japan Parent-Teacher Association, and other educators also attribute the violence to the profound social changes that have taken place in Japan after World War II.

The decreasing size of families and dwindling contact with neighbors in cities have created a generation that is unfamiliar with acceptable group behavior, Inouchi said.

"Bullying in Japan is not like in the United States or China" where children tease one another, said Sengoku. "Here the problem is more severe."

Seiji Sato, a 14-year-old boy who could no longer handle repeated threats and beatings from his classmates, hanged himself near his home. He was one of five children who have committed suicide this year after being bullied.

Seiji's parents said they found a note from his classmates in his school bag that said: "We will beat you tomorrow if you do not bring 15,000 yen ($70) and a motorcycle."

They said their son had repeatedly received threats but school authorities were of no help.

"The five children killed themselves because they couldn't talk to anyone, or even if they did the bullies were stronger than their teachers," Sengoku said.

The most recent suicide brought the issue to the attention of the government. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has instructed the Education Ministry to deal with the problem.

"Toward the 21st century, we have to bring up children who can cope with the international community," said Inouchi. "Being an economic animal is not good enough."

END OF STORY REACHED

** Retrieved through Datatimes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAMPLE SEARCHES

```
*CONNECT TIME    0:06:40 HH:MM:SS
EST A400 COST:        C-HRS    DB-ROY
                       $.00     $5.00
ENTER DATABASE NAME_:  ERIC

ERIC 1966 - DEC 1985 (BOTH)
BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
     1_:  HAIKU SAME TEACH$3

      RESULT            46 DOCUMENTS
     2_:  1 SAME WRITING

      RESULT            19 DOCUMENTS
     3_:  ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-10
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Mary Webster

Search Topic: Teaching the Writing of Haiku
Curricular Area: Language Arts
Database: ERIC

1_: Haiku Same Teach$3
2_: 1 Same Writing
3_: ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-10

```
       1
AN ED252486.
AU Bernson, Mary Hammond, Ed.; Magnusson, Elaine, Ed.
TI Modern Japan: An Idea Book for K-12 Teachers.  Multicultural
   Education Resource Series.
IS RIEMAY85.
YR 84.

       2
AN ED239968.
AU Sauer, Susan.
TI A Study of Japan for the Intermediate Grades.
IS RIEJUN84.
YR 80.

       3
AN EJ291929.
AU Owens, Peter.
TI Creative Writing with Computers.
SO Popular Computing; v3 n3 p128-30,132 Jan 1984. 84.
IS CIJAPR84.
YR 84.

       4
AN ED219978.
AU Galloway, Vicki; And Others.
TI Around the World: Japan.  An Exploratory Unit for Middle School
   Students.
IS RIEJAN83.
YR 80.

       5
AN EJ244084.
AU Yahnke, Robert.
TI Teaching Haiku Poetry in the Humanities Classroom.
SO Improving College and University Teaching; v29 n2 p71-77 Spr 1981.
   81.
IS CIJAUG81.
YR 81.
```

6
AN ED198548.
AU Bush, Gloria S. Ed.
TI From Fluorescent Sandpaper to Shiny Orange Poems.
SN Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y. (QPX27000).
IS RIEJUL81.
YR 74.

7
AN ED193965.
AU Hiller, Janet Prus.
TI Poetry-Writing in the Foreign Language Classroom.
IS RIEMAR81.
YR 80.

8
AN ED170765.
AU Matthews, Dorothy, Ed.
TI Best Illinois Prose and Poetry of 1978.
SO Illinois English Bulletin; v66 n4 Entire Issue Spr 1979. 79.
IS RIEOCT79.
YR 79.

9
AN ED161629.
TI SCDC Spanish Curricula Units. Language Arts, Unit 6, Grade 2, Teacher's Guide.
SN Office of Bilingual Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. (BBB12883).
IS RIEMAR79.
YR 77.

10
AN ED150782.
AU James, Sally; Gaab, Carolyn.
TI PROJECT SUCCESS: Language Arts. (Introductory Packet, Short Stories, Poetry, Drafting-Editing-Preserving, Newbery Award Winning Books, Writing for the Theater, Bibliography).
SN Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. (BBB00077).
IS RIEJUL78.
YR 77.

END OF DOCUMENTS
ENTER DOCUMENT SELECTION._: ..S

```
ENTER DATABASE NAME_:  A400

*SIGN ON       17:04:14          12/14/8
A400 FEB 1985
BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
      1_:  JAPAN$ AND NUCLEAR AND HIR(

       RESULT            10 DOCUMENTS
      2_:  ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-5

         1
AN ACCESSION NUMBER:  90661.  8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Gomer, Robert.
TI TITLE: Where to?  (Soviet-U.S.  relations).
SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.  v40.  February, 1984.
   p46(2).
YR YEAR: 1984.
AB ABSTRACT: The Soviet Union and the United States must negotiate and
   improve their foreign relations before one of them triggers off a
   nuclear war.  The Soviet Union has withdrawn from the intermediate
   range nuclear forces talks and will react to the deployment of U.S.
   cruise missiles.  Talks in Geneva, Switzerland, have also broken
   down.  By reducing their forces, the U.S.  and the Soviet Union
   would still be powerful enough to destroy each other.  The 44,000
   warheads of both forces are far more poweful than those used on
   Hiroshima, Japan.  The arms race continues as the U.S.  strives for
   superiority.  It is unlikely that this will lead to a nuclear war
   but an increase in weapons and defenses.  Space weapons would
   probably ruin arms control.  Both sides are suspicious of each other
   and relations are damaged by the arms race.  A nuclear war would be
   disastrous to both sides and the money spent on weapons should be
   used to improve education, social welfare and employment.  Trust is
   essential, as is the Soviet Union's willingness to improve relations
   with the U.S.  O.O'D.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Russia: Foreign relations -- United States.  United
   States: Foreign relations -- Russia.  Arms control.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST).  Political Science
   (PS).

         2
AN ACCESSION NUMBER:  90656.  8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Suzuki, Sunao.
TI TITLE: Public attitudes toward peace.  (peace and security in
   Japan).
SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.  v40.  February, 1984.
   p27(5).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Table (TA).
AB ABSTRACT: Public attitudes in Japan towards peace through nuclear
   disarmament are strong enough to oppose the government's attempts at
   militarization.  More people favor pacifism than rearmament, but the
   majority of those aged 25-29 years want the bombings of Hiroshima
   and Nagasaki to be remembered.  The Japanese Teachers Union started
   a peace education campaign which strongly opposes the Liberal
   Democratic government's military policies.  Many national newspapers
   write about anti-nuclear matters.  The Liberal Democrats and the
   Ministry of Education are rewriting textbooks to eliminate aspects
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Bill Wilson

Search Topic: Japan and Nuclear War (Japanese attitudes)
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

1_: Japan$ and nuclear and Hiroshima
2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-5

of Japanese involvement in past wars. Japan has the biggest anti-nuclear movement. Anti-nuclear groups gained 80 million signatures supporting a ban on nuclear arms, but conflicts among the groups led to this exaggeration in numbers. Since the ban of nuclear weapons in Japan in 1954, the majority are still in favor of this. In 1983, the landing of the United States ship Enterprise in Sasebo caused less public uproar than it did in 1968. Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister and a liberal democrat, decided to supply the U.S. with weapons-making technology. O.O.O.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic weapons and disarmament: Public opinion. Japan: Military policy -- Public opinion. Public opinion: Japan.
ID IDENTIFIERS: Anti-nuclear movements: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

3
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90653. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Toyoda, Toshiyuki.
TI TITLE: Scientists look at peace and security. (Japan).
SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February, 1984. p16(4).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Scientists play an important role in maintaining peace and security in Japan while its government favors armament. Yoshio Nishima and Hideki Yutawa were among the many scientists involved in military research and development during World War II. After the bombing of Hiroshima, they did intensive studies of the effects of radiation, but were then forbidden to continue until 1951. Most Japanese scientists and engineers turned to manufacturing non-military products. The Japanese Constitution, formed in 1946, stated that the country would avoid involvement in international wars. Japanese scientists formed the Peace Study Group in 1950. Public support was strong, but international unrest increased. There was intense anti-nuclear feeling in Japan in 1954 as fishermen experienced radiation and tuna were poisoned. The Kyoto Conference of Scientists, formed by Yukawa in 1962, laid out 3 non nuclear principles which states that Japan would not possess, manufacture or transport nuclear weapons. Japanese civilian support was high. Support for militarization is growing among scholars and the Japanese government. The latter, under Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is considering conventional militarization in return for protection from the U.S. O.O'D.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Yukawa, Hideki.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic warfare and society. Scientists: Japan -Political activity. Japan: Military policy. Japan: Defenses.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

4
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 83732. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Mackay, Gillian.
TI TITLE: Nuclear carnage on film.
SO SOURCE: Maclean's. v97. March 26, 1984. p8(1).
YR YEAR: 1984.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: News report (NE).

GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Herbert Sussan, now a famous figure within the antinuclear movement, fought for 30 years to retrieve the film he made in 1946 of the aftermath of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Sussan was director of the army film crew sent to record the events. He hoped to use the film as a weapon against nuclear war but the war department classified the film and Sussan did not see it again until 1979 when it was discovered in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. It has since been used for some 6 antinuclear documentaries. Sussan believes public viewing of the footage aided the antinuclear cause and for him that cause is all important. In 1981 Sussan discovered he had cancer of the lymph glands, prevalent among bomb survivors in Japan. With only from 2 to 5 years to live, his sole interest is the abolition of nuclear weapons. D.D.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Sussan, Herbert.
DE DESCRIPTORS: World War, 1939-1945: Japan -- Aerial operations, American. Hiroshima (Japan): Bombardment, 1945. Nagasaki (Japan): Bombardment, 1945. Atomic warfare in motion pictures.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Political Science (PS).

5
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 75421. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Corson, Ross.
TI TITLE: What did you do in the war, Daddy?.
SO SOURCE: Commonweal. v110. August 12, 1983. p422(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: Nagasaki and Hiroshima may be symbols of American scientific and military achievements but they are not worthy of glory and honor. A small military outfit, the 509th Composite Group, was created to prepare the 'Enola Gay' for her mission. Security and secrecy were extremely tight. Members of the 509th did not know the goal of their mission. On August 6, 1945, the 'Enola Gay's bomb killed aproximately 100,000 Japanese. Harry Truman described the bomb as a weapon in the arsenel of righteousness. Modern historians have severely criticized this opinion. Abe Spitzer, pilot on the Nagaski mission, said the missions were nothing to be proud of and should never be repeated. Those working in the nuclear weapons industry may consider whether posterity will curse or praise their work. D.E.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic bomb: Japan -- Nagasaki. Atomic bomb: Japan -Hiroshima. Atomic warfare: Moral and religious aspects.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: History (HI).

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 125480. 8502.
AU AUTHOR/S: Seamonds, Jack A.
TI TITLE: A resurgent auto industry - a
SO SOURCE: U.S. News and World Report.
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Cartoon (CA). Photograph
AB ABSTRACT: The United States automobi phenomenal recovery. It now must ma industry accounts for 1/6 of the mar auto market still faces severe compe small-car market, and import quotas General Motors (GM) and Ford face ur employees will demand a share of the $3.7 billion on revenues of 74.6 bil almost went to the wall, earned $700 million last year. Although sales increased last year they are 26% lower than in 1978. But profits are higher because of cost-cutting. Ford claims to have reduced costs by $1 billion a year between 1979 and 1983. Increased automation, lower absenteeism and better productivity also contributed to increased profits. In the future, Japan could take over the small car market and leave the market for large cars to American auto producers M.M.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. General Motors Corp. Ford Motor Co.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Warren Berg

Search Topic: The Impact of Japanese Imported Cars
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

1_: Japan
2_: Automobile$1
3_: 1 and 2
4_: 3 and Import$2
5_: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1,2,5,6,7,9

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 125398. 8502.
AU AUTHOR/S: Fleming, James.
TI TITLE: The fight over import quotas.
SO SOURCE: Maclean's. v97. May 28, 1984. p46(1).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: A survey carried out by the Automobile Importers of Canada shows that import quotas reduced Japanese car sales by 1/3 since 1983. The Canadian Association of Japanese Automobile Dealers were outraged at the decline in sales which they blame on import quotas. They want an increase in import quotas but Canadian automakers and the auto union want the quotas to remain as they are. Discussions have been complicated by Canada's demand that in return for an increase in quotas, Japanese companies must invest more in Canada. Canadians fear that extending quotas might lead to Japan flooding the Canadian market with autos that it cannot sell to other countries that have import quotas. Quotas have greatly benefitted the North American auto industry. Leading automakers in Canada and America made huge profits in 1983. However Canadian consumers had to pay higher prices for their autos because of a lack of competiton from Japanese cars. The Canadian Association of Japanse Automobile dealers has prepared an advertising campaign to convince Canadians of the disadvantages of import quotas. A.T.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Import quotas: Canada. Automobile industry and trade: Canada. Automobile Importers of Canada. Canadian Association of Japanese Automobile Dealers.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

5

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 120228. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Brody, Michael.
TI TITLE: The labor showdown of the decade.
SO SOURCE: Fortune. v109. April 16, 1984. p128(6).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO). Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The automobile industry's ability to compete with Japanese imports depends on negotiations with the United Auto Workers (UAW) this summer. Workers at General Motors (GM) are already on the defensive, due to the leakage of the company's plans for the forthcoming negotiations. The plan contained a productivity clause which would reduce GM's hourly American work force by 60,000-120,000 over the next 2 1/2 years. Lower labor costs and higher productivity in Japan account for over half the difference between the Japanese cost of producing a car and the American cost. Wages and benefits will be the core issues during bargaining. Many workers now consider job security more important than wages. UAW Vice President Donald Ephlin is one of the few union officials who realizes that the good days are over and he favors profit sharing as a solution. Local 160 President Peter Kelly is a radical who opposes both concessions and profit sharing. Worker participation in some plants has made it easier for management to get concessions on work rules but unions oppose this as it undermines their function. MH.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. General Motors Corp. United Automobile Workers of America. Collective bargaining: Automobile industry.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

6

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 115018. 8412.
TI TITLE: Subcompacts: Detroit is giving Japan the right of way.
SO SOURCE: Business Week. v2814. October 31, 1983. p42(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The 3 leading automobile companies are proposing to work with Japanese firms on small-car production, rather than compete by developing their own smaller models. Japanese companies have a 25% to 35% cost advantage due to lower labor rates, tax relief on exports, and an advantageous yen-dollar relationship. General Motors Corp. (GM) wants a higher quota limit for Japanese imports, allowing the company to import 300,000 cars in 1984. In addition, it is seeking Federal Trade Commission approval for a deal allowing GM to build 200,000 Toyota-designed cars annually. Ford and Chrysler are trying to interest Japanese partners in similar agreements. The deal awaits Japan's decision on voluntary export control. The United Auto Workers wants the Administration to maintain the current limit to pressurize Japanese companies into building American plants. Some analysts believe importing is the only long-term, economic alternative for American companies. H.R.
DE DESCRIPTORS: General Motors Corporation. Ford Motor company. Chrysler Corporation. Automobile industry and trade. Foreign licensing agreements. Automobiles, Compact: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

7

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 112193. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Ross, Daniel Charles.
TI TITLE: PM's dollarwise guide to 1984 imports.
SO SOURCE: Popular Mechanics. v161. March, 1984. p94(7).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH). Table (TA).
AB ABSTRACT: This article describes and prices most of the 1984 automobile imports. They will often sell at above the 'suggested list price' so it is wise to shop around. Cars from Japan, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Sweden are covered. P.R.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobiles, Foreign: Prices. Automobile industry and trade.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Consumer Products (CP).

9

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 112197. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Tippett, W. Paul.
TI TITLE: The auto industry in transition.
SO SOURCE: Vital Speeches of the Day. v49. January 1, 1983. p178(4)
YR YEAR: 1983.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Transcript (TS).
AB ABSTRACT: The United States auto industry is changing and is under attack from its Japanese rivals. The U.S. auto industry was the world leader until 4 years ago. The trouble began with the 1973 oil crisis. The 1979 oil crisis and other economic problems caused the major slump which still continues. Foreign competitors took advantage of this slump. The American auto industry was compelled to become more efficient; this they have done. Japan is successful in the auto industry not because they they have a better workforce and management, but because of their government's policy on industry and trade. It is essential that Congress change their policy on Japanese auto imports so as to give an equal opportunity to American manufactuers. If the U.S. auto industry is to compete effectively action must be taken now. B.F.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. Automobile industry and trade: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

```
1_:  japan$3

 RESULT          2693 DOCUMENTS
2_:  women feminist$1

 RESULT          5849 DOCUMENTS
3_:  role$1

 RESULT          3341 DOCUMENTS
4_:  1 and 2 and 3

 RESULT             8 DOCUMENTS
5_:  ..p 4 all/doc=1-8
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Mamie Jackson

Search Topic: Modern Japanese Women
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

1_: Japan$3
2_: Women or Feminist$1
3_: Role$1
4_: 1 and 2 and 3
5_: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1,2,5,6

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 111766. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Wright, Louisa.
TI TITLE: Goodbye Kimono.
SO SOURCE: Time. v122. December 12, 1983. p46(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Career-minded Japanese women are bypassing clerical roles in Japanese firms in favor of foreign companies which offer better pay and promotion prospects. It is estimated that 80% of the 1,118 major Japanese companies will not hire any women graduates this year. Even if hired, women are largely excluded from training programs. Their earnings are less than half that of male colleagues. Employers maintain that most women leave their jobs for marriage. Foreign firms are slow to allow women into marketing and other traditionally male roles. The Japanese government is more inclined to hire women, but very few hold managerial positions. B.K.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Women: Employment -- Japan. Japan: Social life and customs -- 20th century.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Sociology (SO).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 102331. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Richie, Donald.
TI TITLE: Geisha.
SO SOURCE: New York Times Book Review. v89. February 5, 1984. p8(1).
YR YEAR: 1984.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR).
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Liza Crithfield Dalby's book is the first real glimpse the West has had into the geisha world. She entered the geisha world of Ponto-cho to study this closed world. The geisha's role is social and they are trained to gain the confidence to talk and joke with a man. The authors' sensative observation and common sense allows the reader to enter this unusual world. She found the geisha to be an intelligent and dedicated group of women living profitable lives in the midst of a male dominated society. E.M.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Crithfield, Dalby, Liza.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Geisha. Geishas: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Sociology (SO).

5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 14151. 8501.
AUTHOR/S: McCormick, Ruth.
TITLE: Japanese film: the Orient expressed. (Currents in Japanese Cinema).
SOURCE: American Film. v8. March, 1983. p72(2).
YEAR: 1983.
PUBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR).
ABSTRACT: 'Currents in Japanese Cinema' is the first critical work available to English-readers by Japan's best film critic, Tadao Sato. The book contains a series of essays, which cover the whole range of Japanese cinema, and especially the post-war Japanese era. Throughout the book, Sato looks on Japanese film and society in terms of 2 Japanese heroes, the 'Tateyaku', the 'bold samurai' type, and the 'nimaime', his more effeminate and amorous counterpart. Sato also deals with Japanese women and the role of the suffering heroine. He holds that Japanese cinema has realized its own, and Japan's, lack of identity and hopes that this knowledge will make for its future importance. L.C.
NAMED PERSON/S: Sato, Tadao.
DESCRIPTORS: Currents in Japanese Cinema. Moving-pictures: Japan.
CLASSIFICATION CODES: Performing Arts (PA).

6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 12715. 8501.
TITLE: Currents in Japanese cinema.
SOURCE: Films in Review. v33. November, 1982. p572(2).
YEAR: 1982.
PUBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR).
ABSTRACT: ''Currents in Japanese Cinema'' is a very informative collection of essays on Japanese films. There is good insight into Japanese culture and character. The role of women in films and Japanese life is analyzed. Other themes covered are family relationships and American Japanese relations. The historical background of the cinema from 1896 to 1981 is treated comprehensively. P.F.
NAMED PERSON/S: Sato, Tadao.
DESCRIPTORS: Currents in Japanese cinema. Moving-pictures: Japan. Moving-pictures, Japanese.
CLASSIFICATION CODES: Performing Arts (PA). Language & Literature (LL).

```
1_:  visual arts

 RESULT        16304 DOCUMENTS
2_:  handicraft$1

 RESULT          185 DOCUMENTS
3_:  Japan$3

 RESULT         2693 DOCUMENTS
4_:  1 and 2 and 3

 RESULT            3 DOCUMENTS
5_:  ..p 4 all/doc=1-3
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Dale Keith

Search Topic: Japanese Handicrafts
Curricular Area: Social Studies/Art
Database: A400

1_: Visual arts
2_: Handicraft$1
3_: Japan$3
4_: 1 and 2 and 3
5_: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1-3

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 47918. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Fujii, Jocelyn.
TI TITLE: Todays Temari for yesterday's craft.
SO SOURCE: Aloha. v6. September, 1983. p46(6).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The Temari Center for Asian and Pacific Fibers in Kaimuki, HI, offers classes involving the fiber arts of Asia and the Pacific to some 500 students. These range from the technology of dyeing to traditional Japanese bookmaking. Takashi Yotsumoto, a professor of art at Tokyo Zokei University visited the center to give lectures and demonstrations on his technique of using 'mochi', a paste made from rice and flour, to dye fabrics. This technique is called 'ironori' and though it was used since the 1800s, Yotsumoto is credited with being the first to use it in contemporary way. Ann Kimura founded the school. Four years ago she opened it with Reynold Choy. The programs are devised to sustain a balance between the serious undertaking of craft, the development of artistic awareness and carefree enjoyment. P.O'R.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Yotsumoto, Takashi.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Temari Center for Asian and Pacific Fibres. Handicraft: Study and teaching -- Hawaii. Dyes and dyeing: Textile fibers.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR). Regional News & USA (RN). Travel & Leisure (TL).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 16745. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Morse, Samuel C.
TI TITLE: Living national treasures of Japan.
SO SOURCE: American Craft. v43. April, 1983. p2(6).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston presented 'Living National Treasures', the first exhibition in the United States by esteemed Japanese traditional artists. Ceramics and textiles, the most important traditional crafts in Japan, comprised the largest part of the exhibition. The works included ceramics by Toyozo Arakawa, Toyo Kanashige, Shoji Hamada, Kenkichi Tomimoto, Hajime

Kato and textiles by Kako Moriguchi, Katsuma Nakamura, Keisuke Serizawa, and Rikizo Munehiro, often using the yuzen technique. Lacquerwork is also featured but unfortunately their decoration often detracts from the technical quality. The craftsmen working in ceramics and textiles are definitely the most imaginative and original. D.D.

)E DESCRIPTORS: Art, Modern: 20th century -- Japan -- Exhibitions. Handicraft: Japan -- Exhibitions.

:C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR).

3

)N ACCESSION NUMBER: 1575. 8412.

'I TITLE: The treasures in person.

)O SOURCE: Connoisseur. v212. December, 1982. p24(1).

/R YEAR: 1982.

)R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).

)B ABSTRACT: The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and Japan's Living National Treasures Exhibition Committee have cooperated to produce an exhibition of 160 traditional craft objects running through Jan. 2, 1983. In 1955, the Japanese government established 'Intangible Cultural Property' to ensure the survival of traditional craft techniques. The title ''Living National Treasure'' is assigned to artisans who make new objects using ancient methods. D.H.

)E DESCRIPTORS: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Art, Japanese: Exhibitions. Boston (Massachusetts): Exhibitions. Handicraft: Japan -- Exhibitions.

:C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR). Regional News & USA (RN).

END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST

)RS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY

BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
9_: quality adj circle$1

RESULT 19 DOCUME
10_: ..p 9 ti/doc=all

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Beverly Y. Kooi

Search Topic: Employee Management in Industry using Quality Circles
Curricular Area: Business or Economics
Database: A400

9_: Quality Adj Circle$1
10_: ..P 9 TI/DOC=ALL

1
TI TITLE: The Japanese manager

2
TI TITLE: Square holes for quality circles.

3
TI TITLE: Creativity: moving beyond linear logic.

4
TI TITLE: The management club: A quality circle for managers.

5
TI TITLE: Are you guaranteed a raise this year?.

6
TI TITLE: Well-run companies: the secret of success.

7
TI TITLE: In praise of quality circles.

8
TI TITLE: Quality circles - the latest fad or a real winner?.

9
TI TITLE: Putting quality into quality circles.

10
TI TITLE: Corporate esprit de corps languishes.

11
TI TITLE: Putting quality circles to work.

12
TI TITLE: What's happening in..District 11, New York City?.

13
TI TITLE: A Japanese management import comes full circle.

14
TI TITLE: Can we learn a lesson from Japan?.

15
TI TITLE: Paying for productivity.

16
TI TITLE: The 'Japanese miracle'.

17
TI TITLE: Participative and flexible decision making.

18
TI TITLE: Quality's vicious circles.

19
TI TITLE: Which productivity solution will work?.
END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST

6
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 99513. 8412.
TI TITLE: Well-run companies: the secret of success.
SO SOURCE: U.S. News and World Report. v95. October 10, 1983. p74(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Interview (IN).
GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO). Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The best firms never neglect the small or simple things. Continuous innovation, good customer service, high productivity and motivated employees are the ingredients of a good company. Good company leadership reflects the core values of the organization and gives rise to a strong corporate culture. Great danger lies in using foreign management styles that work in alien cultures. New techniques like quality-circles are very useful; do not overrate them or perceive them as cure-alls. Encourage innovative employees, even those who challenge corporate bureaucracy. Eliminate bureaucratic obstacles, listen to peoples' suggestons and expect creativity. New technology plays a useful but minor part in productivity improvement. D.E.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Peters, Thomas.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Industrial management. Management.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

7
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 96018. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Lung, Chun Kei.
TI TITLE: In praise of quality circles.
SO SOURCE: Management Today. September, 1983. p32(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Letter to Editor (LE).
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: When thinking of introducing quality circles (QC's) a management consultant can advise on their cost and feasibility. The success of QC's relies on tangible rewards. Training of leaders can

be integrated into staff development programs, and QC's usually result in an improved working relationship between labor and management. B.K.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Quality control.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

(13)
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 29767. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Cole, Robert E.
TI TITLE: A Japanese management import comes full circle.
SO SOURCE: Technology Review. v86. May, 1983. p53(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: Quality circles, a recent import from Japanese industrial practice, have been losing favor with American management. Quality circles have failed in many companies because of management cynicism.
The circles are branded symbols of weak management. Unions doubt the effectiveness of the circles in solving labor problems and see them as temporary ways of keeping the workers quiet. The quality circles can be made more effective by broadening their scope, including the unions as full partners and making them a line responsibility rather than a staff assignment. Information sharing between management and workers lays a solid foundation of trust for the circles. T.McG.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Quality control. Quality assurance. Quality control: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

(14)
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 29610. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Chapey, Geraldine.
TI TITLE: Can we learn a lesson from Japan?.
SO SOURCE: Clearing House. v56. May, 1983. p394(3).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: American educational and business management lack Japan's participative approach which improves morale, and long term effectiveness of programs. Japanese management involves workers at all levels. Lack of discipline, low standards, high staff turnover and frustration mark American education. Top-down orders reduce morale and waste time with useless paper work. American management concentrates on short-term performance, overburdens workers and excludes them from decision-making. Japanese management is long-term, promotes teamwork through Quality Circles (Q.C) and provides incentives and slow promotion. Q.C. 's encourage entrepreneurial spirit and increase communication and worker's morale. Over 6,000 American businesses have Q.C.'s. U.C.
DE DESCRIPTORS: School management and organization. Employees' representation in management: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Education (ED).

(16)

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 27190. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Winpisinger, William W.
TI TITLE: The 'Japanese miracle'.
SO SOURCE: Labor Today. v22. March, 1983. p6(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO).
AB ABSTRACT: Japanese workers are said to be hard-working, cooperative and always helping to improve productivity. They also work for low wages and obey all orders. In return they receive a guarantee of life employment. Because of these attitudes Japanese economic growth and productivity is way ahead of any other country. Some of these ideas may not be true. Not every Japanese worker is guaranteed full employment. In Japan there are temporary or sub-contract employees who have no job security and do the dirty work. Such workers are not included in productivity figures which accordingly remain high. Only 1 in 8 workers takes part in quality circles, contrary to popular belief. The pressure of Japanese factories produces high suicide rates and factory accidents are common. E.N.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Wages: Japan. Labor and laboring classes: Japan. Labor productivity: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Sociology (SO).

(17)

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 23695. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Hoffmann, Robert W.; Ullrich, Maureen F.
TI TITLE: Participative and flexible decision making.
SO SOURCE: Journal of Small Business Management. v21. January, 1983. p1(7).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: To make a small business more effictive and efficient, management must respond to the changing attitudes and expectations of employees. Participation in decision making is enhanced if employees offer suggestions. Employees can assist goal-setting because they understand their own abilities. If decisions are rejected a plausible explanation must be given; If implemented they should be received at regular intervals. Employees can decide then how the job itself can be enlarged or inriched. Boredom is reduced by greater variety. Employee responsibility increases motivation and the organization of tasks. Flexible work hours result in increased productivity and job satisfaction. Quality circles involve small work teams and discussion periods. Discuss innovation with employees to gauge the level of co-operation. Do not impose punishment for bad decision making. Do not expect instant success from new approaches; often they need to be changed or modified. B.K.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Decision-making, Group. Small business: Management. Employee motivation.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

SAMPLE ONLINE PROGRAMS IN WASHINGTON STATE

SAMPLE SCHOOL BUDGETS

START-UP BUDGETS FROM WASHINGTON SCHOOLS

	School A	School B	School C
Apple IIE with 2 Disk Drives	$ 1,000	$ 1,400	$ 1,000
Modem	$ 375 (300/1200 baud)	$ 300 (300/1200 baud)	$ 169 (300 baud)(internal, including software)
Super Serial Card for Modem	$ 100	$ 100	
Modem Software	$ 60	$ 80	
Estimated Online Cost	$ 500	$ 1,000	$ 800
Phone Installation		$ 500	
Printer with Super Serial Card	$ 1,200	$ 500	$ 500
TOTAL	$ 3,235	$ 3,880	$ 2,469

WHAT CAN I WRITE ABOUT ?

These topics might stimulate your thinking and provide some interesting ideas to write on or give a speech on:

Abortion
Acid Rain
Adoption
Air Traffic Controllers
Alcoholics, Drunk Drivers, etc.
Allgergies
Amphetamines, Drugs, etc.
Animals-Rare, Extinct, Mythical
Anorexia Nervosa, Bulemia
Arms Control, Nuclear Freeze
Atlantis, the Lost Continent

Battered Women, Wife Abuse
Bandidos (Gang)
Basketball (or other sports) People, Problems
Bellingham - Downtown Shopping, Development
Biological Rhythms
Birth Defects
Birth Control
Brain Research
Budgeting, Personal
Business Cycles, Depressions
Beattles

Cable TV
Caffeine
Cancer, Patients, Research, Inhibitors
Capital Punishment
Cats and Other Pets
Censorship
Chemical & Biological Weapons
Child Abuse, Neglect, Welfare
Church & Disarmament
CB Radio
Cocaine & Other Drugs
Computers & Video Games
Cosmology, Space & Time
Creation - Evolution
Crime Victims
Country You've Visited
Cults
Chiropractic
Cloning

SEHOME H.S. LIBRARY
Bellingham, Washington

INTERESTING TOPICS (cont'd)

Diets & Weight Control
Disarmament
Divorce
Drugs
"The Draft" Military Service
Dreams
Domestic Violence
Dyslexia

Evolution vs Creation
Earthquake Prediction
Education - Improving
Energy - Solar, Wind, Thermal
Environmental Activists
Evangelistic Religion
Executions
Euthanasia ("Mercy Killing")
ESP
Exercise

Fads
Feminism
Finance, Personal
Firearms
Fishing Controversy
Football & Other Sports
Foreign-made Products
Formaldehyde in Insulation
Fundamentalism
Ferry System

Gifted Children
Genetic Engineering
Greenpeace
Gun Control
Gambling
Genealogy
Guided Missiles

Hunting & Trapping
Handicapped
Hanggliding
Herbicides - Injurious Effects
Herpes
Hiroshima
Hoaxes
Holocaust, Jewish
Hospices
Hypnotism
Hypothermia

Immune Deficiency Disease
Intelligence Tests

INTERESTING TOPICS (cont'd)

Jonestown
Japanese Imports
Juvenile Delinquents

Ku Klux Klan
Krishna Consciousness Movement

Lasers & Their Uses
Learning Disabilities
Left and Right-handedness
Lennon, John
Life Support Systems
Love

Mafia
Make-up
Marijuana
Marriage
Medical Ethics
Malpractice
Mental Illness, Health
Military Service, Compulsory
Moral Majority, Inc.
Motion Pictures
Mt. St. Helens

Narcotics
New York City
Nuclear Reactors
Nutrition

Obesity
Obscenity (Law)

Plastic Surgery
PLO
Passports & Travel
Pesticides
Phonograph Record Industry
Planets
Police Cruelty
Prayer in Schools
Pregnancy, Teenage
Prison Riots
Psychic Abilities
Psychoanalysis
Privacy, Right of

Quacks & Quackery
Qaddafi, Muammar al
Quantum Theory

Rock Concerts
Rolling Stones
Robots
Religion and Science

INTERESTING TOPICS (cont'd)

Radiation Effects
Religious Cults
Rock Musicians, Groups, etc.
Runaways
Rare Animals
Red Tide
Refugees
Right to Die

Sperm Banks
Schools
Stonehenge & Megalithic Monuments
Saudi Arabia Royal Family
School Discipline
Sex Discrimination
Sex Roles
Single-parent Families
Skiing or Other Sports
Sleep
Smoking
Smuggling
Solar Collectories, Batteries, Buildings, Energy, Heating, Houses, etc.
Soviet-European Pipeline
Space Shuttle
Stress
Strikes
Sasquatch
Suden Infant Death
Suicide
Shoplifting

Teenage Pregnancy
Television Violence
Television & Children
Terrorism
Toughlove (Organization)
Trials
Toxic Shock Syndrome

Video Games
Volcanoes
Venereal Disease
Videodiscs
Vegetarianism

War
War Games
Weapons
Whales
Wilderness Areas
Wildlife Sanctuaries
Women and Men
Weight Control
WPPSS

LIBRARY RESEARCH SHEET

NAME_____

TOPIC _____ POSSIBLE 5 POINTS_____

I. HEADINGS IN SEAR'S LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS:
(Use bold face headings only)

Suggested
DEWEY AREAS TO BROWSE:

II. HEADINGS IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS
(sa means see also = you can use these headings too)

III> PAMPHLETS, ETC. (An orange-banded card in the card catalog refers you to pamphlets in the vertical file).

IV. ENCYCLOPEDIAS
List all general encyclopedias you have looked in for information

V. OTHER REFERENCE BOOKS
List other reference books you have consulted for information:
(Use the Library Reference Book Guides, Guide 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9).

SEHOME HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

VI. CURRENT SOURCES (Required)

A. List magazine articles you may be able to use. Be sure to check the library's list of holdings to see if the library subscribes for the periodical. Use the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, on the magazine index table.

Magazine Name	Page # (number after colon)	Date of Magazine

B. List Newsbank articles that pertain to your topic.

Year of Index	Microfiche Category (ex: HEA)	Microfiche Card # (ex: 12)	Grid Coordinates (ex: A3-B9)

VII. CURRENT SOURCES (Complete at least two sections below).

A. List Current Events Index articles that may be useful to you.

Year of Index (ex: 1986)	Fiche # (ex: 2)	Frame # (ex: 30A)

B. List articles in Editorials on File that may help. Give year and page number of the article.

Subject	Year of Index	Page #

C. List Annual Editions Index (on Index Table) and Ref.300.16)

Title of volume your article is in	Article #	Title of Article	Page # of Article
ex: Health	18	Addiction...a disease?	82

D. Editorial Research Reports (Ref. 902/Ed)
Consult index in latest edition of E.R.R. (in white, not brown pages).

Which Month-Day-Year did ERR write about the topic?	Year of Report	Vol. 1 or Vol.2	Page #
ex: 1-14-83	1983	vol. 1	240

E. Social Issues Resources Series (SIRS) Index Table
Consult the Cross Reference Guide for your topic (example: Marijuana topics will be in the volumes Alcohol 1, 2, 3, etc.)

Index Title	Index vol. #s
Alcohol	1, 2, 3, 4

Next, consult the specified indexes following the cross references to find the article numbers for your topic.

Alcohol	Vol. #	Article #
	vol. 3	15

F. Encyclopedia of Bioethics (Ref. 174.2/En).
Using index in volume 4, is there any listing for your topic? _____Yes _____No

List possible index topics to peruse later	Vol.	Page #

G. Congress and the Nation (Ref. 328.73/Co).
What did Congress say or do about your topic?

	Page #	Action
1973-1976		
1977-1980		
1981-1984		
1985		

VIII. OTHER POSSIBILITIES

A. Ask Ms. Andersen if she might know of sources you missed at S.H.S.

B. Computer Search

If you have checked all the above sources and still have not located information on your topic, you may want to try a computer search on DIALOG. Ask Ms. Andersen for information.

C. Don't forget to try WWU's library and the Public Library collections, using similar search strategies.

D. Are there people who might know this information? Knowledgeable folks are often the best sources of information...ask your teacher or librarian to recommend good sources for you.

DESCRIPTION OF
ON-LINE DATABASE PROJECT AT
TIMBERLINE HIGH SCHOOL
1984-86

DATABASE SERVICE USED:	DIALOG Classroom Instruction Program at $15 hour total including TYMNET/TELENET
SEARCHER:	Irene Clise, Librarian
HARDWARE:	Apple IIe, Epsom FX-85 Printer, Apple 1200 baud modem, Super Serial Card, ASCII Express (communications software)
LENGTH OF TIME WITH CLASSES TAUGHT:	1 hour lecture including time for writing search statements 1 hour on-line (students divided into groups of 8 or less) If classes over 25 students, take two hours on-line
MAJOR OBJECTIVES:	To introduce students to concept of on-line searching and thinking skill level required to develop search statement To make students aware of potential for using on-line searching in college/job market To search for information unavailable through any of our other sources
STUDENTS REACHED DURING PILOT PROGRAM IN 1984-85:	460 (Goal was 350)
FACULTY INVOLVED IN PILOT PROGRAM:	12 (Goal was 7)
ON-LINE COST FOR YEAR (JANUARY-JUNE):	$500 (Using CIP of Dialog at $15 hr total cost)
ON-LINE COST FOR 1985-86:	$642
TRAINING IN DIALOG:	1 1/2 days at University of Washington (free to educators using CIP) 1/2 day at Evergreen State College for update in searching with DIALOG2 (again free)
CLASSES INSTRUCTED DURING PILOT PROGRAM:	International Relations, Advanced Journalism, Advanced Placement Biology, Honors English,

Diversified Occupations, Data Processing, Speech, Psychology, Electronics, Physics, Advanced Placement History.

CLASSES IN WHICH DIALOG IS PART OF PROGRAM/CURRICULUM: International Relations, Economics, Sociology, Debate, Honors English, Chemistry, Data Processing, Computer Programming

ADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM:

1. Enthusiasm of students/staff in learning to use on-line searching.
2. Working with students to develop critical thinking skills to compose search statements.
3. Positive feelings of value of program with administration and staff.
4. Ability to locate almost any kind of material asked for.

DISADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM:

1. Much needed private line so we can go on-line when we need/want to rather than depending on availability/cooperation concerning our shared line. (This was solved.)
2. Time element in working with classes, taking librarian away from other students' needs.
3. Frustration of dangling the ability to search under the students' noses; then telling them we cannot go on-line individually for their needs.

NOTE: We (our administration and I) decided searching at regular on-line rates for student information is cost prohibitive. Average search would cost $10 to $12. (We also oppose charging students for information). Our purpose is only to bring an awareness to students, rather than do individual searches. We have excellent libraries in our district and feel most of the information needed by students can be located through our magazine collection (110 titles) aw well as our regular collection. Therefore, our goal is to educate students as to the potential of on-line searching and inform them of trends of information access, not to do searches for them. If, however, a class has been instructed in our program and a question relating to the class arises and the information is difficult to access any other way, we go on-line. Example: International Relations class interest in current negotiations and foreign policies in Guatemala.

1986 NOTE: We are actually doing more searches for students than we originally thought we would be willing to do. We do this with students who have been taught the process of making a search statement in our instruction program and who have shown they have searched in all our kinds of resources here. We have found that students who have had the training can write a search statement, present it to the librarian and the search will usually take less than 10 minutes of the librarian's time.

For further information, contact Irene Clise, Timberline High School

PUYALLUP SCHOOL DISTRICT (Ballou Junior High School)

January 15, 1987

Nancy Motomatsu, Supervisor Learning Resources
Old Capital Building FG-11
Olympia WA 98504

Dear Nancy,

Since March 1986, Ballou Junior High School in Puyallup has been participating in a pilot program of on-line searching of databases. This program grew from the interest of several teachers and the librarian after receiving information and demonstrations provided by SPI. As a result, our district library director, Dr. Clifford Laycock, convinced the district to set aside funds for pilot programs at our school and Puyallup High School. The funds have been budgeted at Ballou Junior High as follows for the years 1985-86 and 1986-7.

EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE	1985-86	1986-87
Apple IIe, w/ext. column card, 128K	685.00	
Duodisk drive	419.00	
Imagewriter II w/super serial card	486.50	
Imagewriter II 32k memory option	69.30	
Apple Personal Modem w/super serial card	397.57	
Apple IIe color monitor	265.30	
Kensington system saver fan	79.50	
Sider hard disk drive	795.00	
Access II (software)	75.00	
Telephone installation	?200.00	
Telephone line @ $40.38 per mo.	161.52	363.42
BRS subscription @ $15.00 per hr.	1000.00	1500.00
DataTimes subscription @ $60.00 per hr.	500.00	600.00
BRS System Reference Manual	25.00	
BRS Training Workbooks 3 @ $15.00	45.00	
ERIC Thesaurus	45.00	
Long distance charges	100.00	100.00
Additional staff time (1 hr. per day)	585.00	1088.00
TOTAL	5934.04	3651.42

Thus far, a number of classes have taken advantage of the service. We have also been able to provide help for individual students and teachers as well as providing a service to other schools in the district.

We are using three distinct approaches to the use of computer searches. (1)Mrs. Downing's seventh grade core classes have incorporated its use into their research assignments. This is another research tool the students use after other sources have been used and after two Abridged Readers' Guide assignments. Each student has been assigned an Asian country to research. Typical topics are "Missing in Action in Vietnam" and "Lybia and Terrorism". The research results will be used to make television-type news reports. In these classes, the teacher prepares the students for database searching. They have their

search strategies prepared and okayed by the teacher before they come to the computer.

(2)Mr. Vetter's eighth grade honors social studies class students are working on projects for the National History Day contest. These students have done extensive research on their topics. Many have used other libraries, Puyallup Public Library, Tacoma Public Library, Pacific Lutheran College Library, etc. Data base research is used to see what additional information can be found, if any. (Some topics are not suitable for data base research.). They are researching topics such as "The Judge Boldt Decision", "Japanese Internment", and "The Seneca Conference of 1848". For this class, I have gone to the classroom for several class periods to instruct the students in database use. The students then prepare search strategies before coming to the computer.

(3)Some of Mr. Glaser's computer class students also use the on-line computer. Their emphasis is the computer as a telecommunications tool. These students get more hands-on use, beginning with using local electronic bulletin boards with practice of actually logging on, using the bulletin boards, and logging off. When they are proficient at this, they will try the databases.

As you can see, we are making good use of our on-line computer.

Sincerely,

Mary Bagz

INTEGRATING COMPUTERS AND CLASSROOM CURRICULUM

DIALOG SEARCH OF UPI FILES

GOAL: All Tolt students will use appropriate telecommunications for completing class assignments.

NEED: Since telecommunications will be the way much information is accessed in the future, our students should be exposed to these procedures in school.

OBJECTIVE: Each student in 11th U.S. History will conduct an online search of the UPI news files to find and print out at least one pertinent article relating to a given topic.

PROCEDURE: Appropriate topics (40) are selected by the teacher. The librarian gives a demo to the entire class. Students are paired up by the teacher and one topic assigned to each group. Each pair develops a search strategy using a form provided by the teacher after seeing the demo and participating in classroom discussion. This strategy is corrected by the teacher and librarian and returned to the students to take notes on during the actual search. The class is then booked into the LRC during the days it takes to run all the students through a search (6 or 7 days). As the remainder of the class is getting topics through the Readers' Guide, books, and encyclopedias, two pairs of students a day will conduct the Dialog searches.

EVALUATION: 1. Percentage of students getting a C or better on the search grade. 2. Feedback questionnaire from the students. 3. Observation of teacher and librarian. If judged a success, the librarian will work with the Social Studies Department to incorporate this assignment in their SLO's for future years.

FOLLOW UP: One extra credit assignment per class: a report/demonstration of other files that students could use in school utilizing Dialog, The Source, Compuserve.

REQUIREMENTS: Time requirements for the librarian (based on four classes with 100 students total): 1 per. demo, 7 per. conducting searches, 1 per. follow up assignment = 9 periods per class or 36 periods (a little over 7 days total). Some additional time is required to correct assignments. The teacher will also have similiar time requirements.

Money requirements: Student search time (@10 min./student @ $.25 a minute) = $250. Demo time and follow up time = $60. Long distance charges = $124. Supplies = $16. Total = $450, or $4.50 per student.

DIALOG SEARCH ASSIGNMENT STRUCTURE AND CRITERIA

1. General topic is issued to each pair of students.

2. The students work together to write down search strategy and then turn it into the teacher.

3. It is corrected by the teacher and librarian and returned.

4. Each pair of students must use their corrected search strategy when it is their turn to go on-line.

5. The search is conducted on screen and saved to disk (including logon and logoff time). It is then printed out after logoff.

6. Grading criteria: the minimum for credit includes an approved search strategy turned in on time. The search must contain at least one relevant article successfully printed out. The grade will be lowered on letter for every two minutes past the fifteen minute limit on the search.

A = complete texts of three relevant articles
B = complete texts of two relevant articles
C = complete text of one relevant article
D = search attempted but aborted due to mechanical failuré

The search is graded both as a separate assignment and as part of the research paper grade.

DIALOG SEARCH OF THE UPI FILES

NAME: PERIOD:

NAME: DATE:

GENERAL TOPIC: _____

_____

_____

KEY WORDS: _____

_____

_____

STRATEGY Date: Record beginning time here:

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

As you conduct the search above, record the number of articles the search finds after the key words of your search strategy. Turn this sheet in with your computer print-out.

DIALOG SEARCH PRETEST

Name: Date:

Circle the response to the right of each statement or question. The number 5 means very many times and the number 1 means very few times.

Statement or question	many				few
1. I have typed school assignments before	5	4	3	2	1
2. I have seen a computer being used before	5	4	3	2	1
3. I have used a computer before	5	4	3	2	1
4. I have taken computer instruction before	5	4	3	2	1
5. I have my own computer (5 = yes, 1 = no)	5	4	3	2	1
6. I have seen telecommunications used	5	4	3	2	1
7. I have used telecommunications before	5	4	3	2	1
8. I have done on-line searches before	5	4	3	2	1
9. I think I will be using computers in the future	5	4	3	2	1
10. I like to use computers (5 = a lot)	5	4	3	2	1

DIALOG SEARCH POSTEST

Name: Date:

Circle the response to the right of each statement or question. The number 5 means very many times and the number 1 means very few times.

Statement or question	many				few
1. I would like to do other on-line assignments in other classes	5	4	3	2	1
2. I have seen a computer being used before	5	4	3	2	1
3. I have used a computer before	5	4	3	2	1
4. I have taken computer instruction before	5	4	3	2	1
5. I have my own computer (5 = yes, 1 = no)	5	4	3	2	1
6. I have seen telecommunications used	5	4	3	2	1
7. I have used telecommunications before	5	4	3	2	1
8. I have done on-line searches before	5	4	3	2	1
9. I think I will be using computers in the future	5	4	3	2	1
10. I like to use computers (5 = a lot)	5	4	3	2	1

11. Did you like doing on-line research more or less than conventional library research (such as Readers' Guide, the card catalog, etc.)? Why or why not?

12. What was the best part of the on-line search assignment?

13. What was the worst part of it and how would you suggest we improve it?

14. Would you like to have other assignments involving different databases in different classes?

SEATTLE (Kennedy High School)

ONLINE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

CURRENT ISSUES

Rationale:

Ability to recognize regional and personal differences in news reports and editorials is a key factor in learning to be a discerning consumer of information.

Online searching of information databases allows the user to:
- locate current information
- scan a vast amount of information quickly
- identify the source of specific information easily
- collect news accounts of some event reported in various newspapers

Objectives:

Learner will be able to:
1. use selected online searching terminology in BRS
2. build searching topics and strategies that can lead to success in initial use of the databases
3. execute simple searches in two Dialog databases
4. evaluate sources identified
5. interpret the results of a search
6. compare and contrast coverage of the same event in several different newspapers (regional differences)

Activities:

Library media specialist will:
1. introduce databases
2. provide vocabulary necessary for use
3. explain simple search strategy
4. demonstrate sample searches
5. demonstrate limited questions
6. check written searches for correct format
7. supervise online searching
8. assist students in search strategy revisions as needed

Classroom teacher will:
1. establish teams of two students each
2. assist students in formulation of questions that will produce desired answers
3. assist students in designing searches
4. check written search for correct format
5. evaluate results
6. evaluate students' critical analyses of news accounts

Students will:
1. define question to be researched
2. list key words to use in search
3. determine search strategy
4. write out steps in each search to be done online
5. evaluate results
6. compare and contrast articles on same subject in at least three different newspapers (different geographical regions of the country)
7. turn in results to classroom teacher

SUMNER SCHOOL DISTRICT (McAlder Elementary School)

Name of Instructor: Cathy McLeod

School District: Sumner School District

School Building: McAlder Elementary

School Address: 15502 - 96th St. E., Puyallup, WA 98372

School Telephone: (206) 845-6016

Title: Project K.I.D.S.
(Kids Intrigued by Database Searching)

Student Population Served per Grade Level:

Grade Level	P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Students Served							82						

Amount of Request: $ 997.00

Starting Date: April 1, 1986 Ending Date: June 30, 1986

1. PROJECT GOAL

Objective #1...To use computer databases with sixth grade students and their teachers to develop new abilities for using higher level thinking skills, problem solving, decision making, and information analysis.

Objective 1.1...The students and teachers will learn the process of designing and developing their own databases.
Objective 1.2...The students and teachers will demonstrate the ability to search the databases for specific fields, records, etc.
Objective 1.3...The students will learn to interpret and analyze the results of a database search.

Objective #2...Students and teachers will understand the uses and power of databases and realize how they can be used for current and future curricular projects.

Objective 2.1...The students and teachers will apply data storage and retrieval principles when working with an on-line database (Academic American Encyclopedia).
Objective 2.2...The teachers will integrate the use of databases within the mainstream goals of the 6th grade curriculum.

2. PROBLEM AREA

The students need increased instruction in higher level thinking skills.

The students and teachers need to learn the process of developing databases before they can effectively analyze the data.

A systematic approach to teaching databases, as outlined by Suzanne Bailey (N.C.C.E.), needs to be implemented.

Actual searching techniques can not be taught effectively in a large classroom session. Small group instruction is needed for the hands on learning.

The present 6th grade curriculum does not provide sufficient instruction in the use of computers and there day to day uses within our world, i.e. databases, word processing, etc.

The teachers need inservice training on the use of computer databases so that they can use these skills to model, reinforce, and encourage student useage of databases.

The 6th grade curriculum requires information collection (reports on countries). Students would benefit from the access to on-line databases.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Date:	Action:	Resources:	Cost:
by 4/15/86	Large group instruction on databases, general uses, terms, etc.		
4/16/86	½ day inservice for 3 teachers plus Cathy McLeod. Inservice will include hands on development of databases and searching skills.	Release Time	104.00
4/21-25/86	Small group instruction for all 5th grade students. Each group will meet for a 45 minute period. Each student will have access to a computer, and will have direct instruction in searching skills. This will require ½ day release for Cathy McLeod all week.	Release Time	130.00
		Data Disks	55.00
4/28-5/2/86	Small group demonstrations of on-line database searching. Students will use an on-line Encyclopedia and compare it with the hard copy. ½ day release for Cathy McLeod all week.	Release Time	130.00
		Modum	300.00
		On-line Charges	200.00
	½ day inservice for 3 teachers. Inservice will include on-line database searching and development of plans to include database techniques within the geography curriculum.	Release Time	78.00

4. EVALUATION

Objective 1.1...The students and teachers will design and develop their own databases, and will print a copy of it to share with their small group.

Objective 1.2...The students and teachers will demonstrate the ability to search a database by printing a copy of a specific search request.

Objective 1.3...The students will be able to orally compare and contrast the data compiled through a "countries" database.

Objective 2.1...The students and teachers will prepare a written search strategy prior to going on-line with Academic American.

Objective 2.2...The teachers will complete plans for including database strategies within the 6th grade curriculum.

WENATCHEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (Wenatchee High School)

ON-LINE SEARCHING: USING DATABASES TO ACHIEVE INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

An Inservice Project
of the
Wenatchee School Distict
December 10, 1985

The primary objective of this project is to train staff in the uses of on-line databases. The addition of microcomputer equipment in our district makes possible the use of on-line database services through the process of telecommunications.

To utilize these services effectively, it is necessary to train staff. It is also necessary to have a training site which can be easily set up without disrupting ongoing district business or classroom instruction.

Funding of our project would enable us to install a direct phone line for on-line access in the Wenatchee High School Library. This installation would be in an area which can easily be used for small or large group instruction. It is also a setting which could be easily reserved for on-line training conducted through ESD 171.

Training staff from the SPI and HiNet come highly recommended and will be able to tailor the training to our specific needs.

The application of on-line database services would have an immediate impact on: available library resources for students and staff, available support for on-line resources in specific departments (Vocational Agriculture, Migrant Education, Special Education, Science Department, Social Studies, Business Education), available resources for administrative staff (HiNet services, ERIC document and bibliographic services).

As the buget proposal indicates costs would be small. The benefits in terms of a new sources of valuable information could be large. This training can definitely impact the quality of instruction and planning in our district.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY*

ABSTRACT
A summary of a journal article, book, book chapter, government report, etc.

ADJ (ADJACENCY) OPERATOR
An Operator requiring that search items appear immediately next to each other and in the exact order you specify. See also OPERATOR.

AND OPERATOR
An Operator requiring that search items appear anywhere within the same document. See also OPERATOR.

BAUD
A unit for measuring the speed of data transmissions in terms of signal changes per second. For example, data transmissions on BRS can be made at 300 baud (30 characters per second) or 1200 baud (120 characters per second).

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE
A database which indexes and contains references to the original source of information. It contains information about the documents in it, rather than the documents themselves.

BOOLEAN OPERATORS
Sometimes used referred to the Operators: Or, And, Not. See also OPERATOR. Sorting methods by which records may be retrieved from a computer database. See also ADJ (ADJACENCY) OPERATOR, AND OPERATOR, NOT OPERATOR, OPERATOR.

CITATION
1. The bibliographic information in a document, for example, author, title, source, and year of publication.
2. Also used to refer to a document in a database. See DOCUMENT.

COMMAND
Words of symbols used to instruct BRS to perform specific tasks or operations. All commands on BRS are preceded by two periods, for example, ..Print or ..Off. Most BRS commands have an abbreviated version, for example, ..Print or ..P, ..Off or ..O.

COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE
The software which enables your computer and mode to log on and off, to print off, download or send files.

COMPUTER SEARCH
The interaction between a searcher and a computer to draw out specific information from the computer's record. The searcher types in selected words, phrases, or codes; and individual records in the file which match these codes are retrieved to form a set of citations--a computer printout.

*From BRS/SEARCH Service: Video Training Course. BRS Information Technologies. pp. 29-37.

CONNECT TIME
The time that you are connected to BRS, from the point when you type in your password until you type ..Off to exit BRS.

CONNECTOR
See OPERATOR.

CONTROLLED VOCABULARY
A standardized list or Thesaurus of subject terms or descriptors used by the Database Producer to index documents as they are added to the database. By using these same descriptors in searching, you can locate and retrieve relevant information. Normally, descriptors are contained in the DE paragraph.

COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE
The computer program containing the instructions needed by a microcomputer for telecommunications.

DATABASE
Also called File. A computerized collection of individual documents grouped according to subject focus, i.e., medicine, business, engineering, etc., or source material, i.e., government publications, books in print, index to periodicals, etc. A database can be a bibliographic index, a director, or the complete text of documents. See also BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE and FULL TEXT DATABASE.

DEFAULT
Options built into BRS that are automatically assumed if you do not specify any other. For example, if you leave a space between two search items, BRS automatically inserts the Or Operator.

DESCRIPTORS
A subject heading assigned to a document stored in the database by the producer of the database. On BRS these terms are usually contained in the DE (Descriptor) paragraph. See also CONTROLLED VOCABULARY.

DIAL IN
Initiating telecommunications between your terminal and the BRS computer, by telephoning BRS. While you can dial the computer directly, it is most economical to dial in through a telecommunications network.

DICTIONARY FILE
The index of all search terms included in a database. BRS creates a Dictionary File for each of its databases. When you search online, you are searching this Dictionary File or index, and not the actual documents. This means that BRS can process your search statements very quickly.

DOCUMENT
Also called record or citation. Each database is made up of a collection of individual documents. A document may be a bibliographic citation (with or without an abstract) or the complete text of an article, book chapter, report, etc.

DUPLEX
See FULL DUPLEX and HALF DUPLEX.

ERIC DESCRIPTORS
The recognized ERIC vocabulary for the field of education.

ERIC THESAURUS
Developed for information retrieval purposes, the Thesaurus provides the descriptors which permit information to be stored by one person and retrieved by another.

FREE TEXT SEARCHING
Searching for words or phrases in titles, abstracts or other parts of a document which are not taken from the controlled vocabulary.

FULL DUPLEX
A communications setting that provides for sending and receiving data simultaneously. This is the setting that you will use most often with BRS.

FULL TEXT DATABASE
1. A database where individual documents contain the complete text of journal articles, book chapters, encyclopedia entries, etc.
2. A BRS database which has been designed with special searching and printing software features which are unique to full text databases.

HALF DUPLEX
A communications setting in which data can travel in only one direction at a time.

HARDWARE
The physical equipment that goes into a computer system.

INPUT
Information typed into the computer for processing, i.e., search statements or commands.

KEYWORD
A word or phrase typed in as a search term. See also SEARCH TERM.

LOG OFF
See SIGN OFF.

LOG ON
The process of dialing in and signing on to BRS.

MENU
A system display offering a list of options from which you may choose.

MODEM
Acronym for MOdulator/DEModulator. A device that connects your terminal with telecommunication lines so you can dial in to the BRS computer. This device allows the computer to send and receive signals (data) online.

NOT OPERATOR
An Operator requiring that only the search term(s) proceeding NOT appear, and excluding documents which contain the term(s) immediately following NOT. See also OPERATOR.

ONLINE

1. Online searching is a direct, interactive communication between you and the BRS/Search System. A very flexible method of searching which allows you to modify your search strategies in response to your search results.
2. Online printing refers to using the ..Print Command to display documents from your search results while you are still connected to BRS.

OPERATOR

Also called Connector. A word that specifies the relationship between search terms. Operators available on BRS are OR, AND, NOT, SAME, WITH, ADJ (Adjacent). OR, AND, NOT are often called Boolean Operators. SAME, WITH, ADJ are often called Positional Operators. See also definitions of individual Operators.

OR OPERATOR

An Operator requiring that either one or both terms appear anywhere within a document. See also OPERATOR.

OUTPUT

Information coming from the computer system to your terminal screen or printer.

PARAGRAPH

Also called Field. Each document is divided into unique elements of information, such as author, title, source, etc. Paragraphs are labeled with two letter codes, such as AU for author, TI for title, SO for source, etc.

PARAMETERS

Telecommunications settings, such as, Duplex, Parity, and Baud Rate.

PARITY

A form of error checking used to increase the chances that each character has been received correctly. Systems can be set to odd, even or no parity.

PASSWORD

Your unique code which identifies you and permits you to sign on to BRS. On BRS, you actually have two passwords. One is a six character code which always remains the same. The other is a security password which you can change through your profile in your ACCT (Account) database.

PROMPT

A number, word, or phrase generated by BRS to elicit a response from you. For example, a number prompt such as 1__: tells you that BRS is ready for you to type in a search statement. A prompt such as ENTER DOCUMENT SELECTION __: appears after you have printed documents online. At this prompt, you can either continue printing, or return to searching by typing ..Search, or type in any other BRS command.

ROOT

Displays an alphabetical listing of terms from the index (Dictionary File) that being with the same word stem. Useful for scanning variations in search terms to determine which ones you should use in a search statement.

SAME OPERATOR
An Operator requiring that search terms appear within the same paragraph or full text subparagraph.

SEARCH STATEMENT
Your request to BRS to locate information on a specific topic. Your search statement may be either a single word search or may consist of several search terms connected by operators. Each search statement has a unique statement number which is assigned sequentially by BRS. These statement numbers can be used for back referencing or as part of the Print Command.

SEARCH STRATEGY
The plan for conducting a search.

SEARCH TERM
Word, phrase, number, or alphanumeric code that you type into a search statement and ask BRS to search.

SENTENCE
A subdivision of a paragraph. A BRS Sentence is a word or string of words that ends with a period and two spaces. Use the With Operator to find search terms appearing within the same sentence.

SET
Refers to the results of a specific search statement.

SIGN OFF
Typing in the Off Command and disconnecting from BRS.

SIGN ON
Once you have dialed in to the BRS computer, the next step is to sign on. This involves typing in your BRS password and security password.

STOPWORD
A word included in the BRS Stopword List, which is omitted from the index (dictionary file) of a database. Stopwords are very common words that normally add little meaning to the subject content of the document being indexed. Since Stopwords are not indexed, they cannot be used as search terms, but they will appear when you print documents from the database.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Communication between one computer (or terminal) and another over telephone lines.

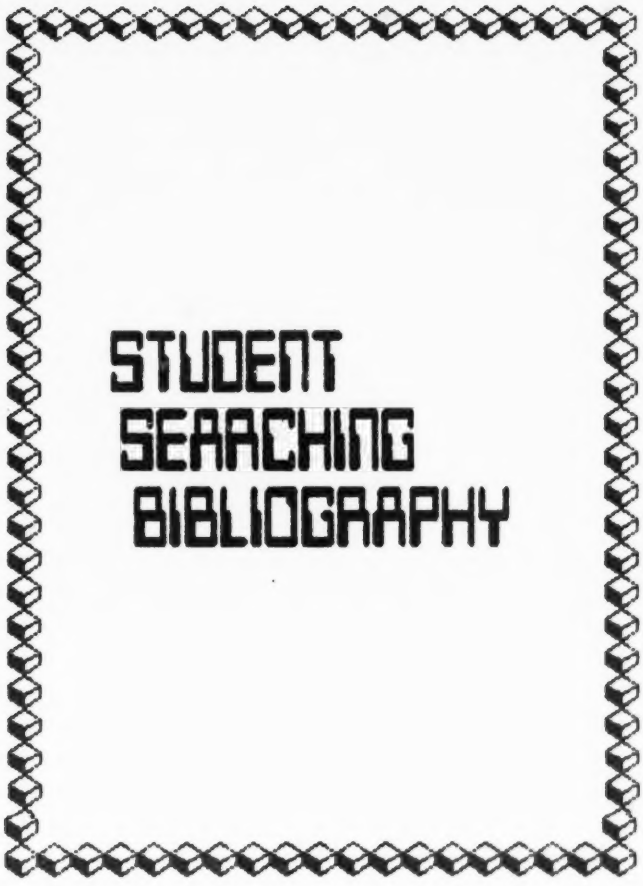
TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK
Companies who provide for the transition of information over telecommunications lines between your terminal and the BRS computer. An intermediate telephone network which is used solely for data transmission, accessible locally and costing less per minute than standard telephone rates.

TERMINAL
The equipment you use to send input to, and receive output from, BRS.

TRUNCATION
Enables you to retrieve different words beginning with the same word stem. To use truncation, type your word stem followed by a dollar sign $.

WITH OPERATOR
An Operator requiring that search terms appear within the same sentence.

WORD
BRS defines a word as any character or string of characters that begin and end with a space. The characters can be alpha, numeric, or a combination of the two. Other than Stopwords, every word in every searchable paragraph is entered into the BRS index, and can be accessed from your computer terminal.


STUDENT
SEARCHING
BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to the following reviewers for their contributions to this bibliography:

Ann Lathrop
Library Coordinator
San Mateo Educational Resource Center
Redwood City, California

Ann Caughey
Tacoma Public Schools
Tacoma

Sylvia Hjelmeland
J. F. Kennedy High School
Seattle

Elizabeth (Nan) Porter
Liberty High School
Issaquah

Susan Schille
Nathan Hale High School
Seattle

Margie Thomas
West Valley High School
Fairbanks, Alaska

Jan Wagner
Seattle Christian Schools
Seattle

STUDENT SEARCHING BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderman, Ardis. "Searching for Online Information: A Primer." Link-Up. January 1985. pp. 24-25.

Tips for novice searchers, with an emphasis on the need to be well-trained in planning efficient search strategies.

Brophy, Edward. "Awareness and Access to Knowledge: Providing Online Search Services in High Schools." Catholic Library World. July-August 1986.

Provides practical information for librarians beginning to use online searching for reference services at the high school level. Selection of equipment, software, and database vendors are discussed, as well as financing, involvement of the school administration, and working with users to determine their information needs. (CDD).

Dede, Christopher. "The Future of School Libraries," School Library Media Quarterly. Winter, 1985. pp. 18-22.

A consideration of the impact of two major trends on education and school libraries: advances in information technology, and uncertain economic conditions/financial difficulties. The author emphasizes the importance of using sophisticated tools combined with human abilities to do what technology cannot--"to be creative and flexible; to make decisions given incomplete data; to do complex pattern recognition, information evaluation and synthesis, and holistic thinking." Students are seen as needing cognitive skills from the humanistic disciplines combined with the familiarity in working with tools previously offered in more vocationally-oriented programs, as the school library is transformed from a repository of books to "a learning center for advanced knowledge tools of many kinds."

Eastman, Susan T. and Agostino, Donald E. "Commending the Computer: Functions and Concepts of Videotex Technology for Eighth-Grade Students." Journal of Research and Development in Education. Winter 1986. pp. 49-57.

This study focused on the operational skills and conceptual understandings of videotex likely to be developed in a school setting. The sample was an eighth grade science class. Conclusions are discussed in terms of guidelines for planning in-school applications of videotex.

Freedman, Mary and Carlin, Larry. "There's no copy like hard copy " (The Mary & Larry Show). Library Journal. June 1, 1985. pp. 100-101.

This installment of the Mary & Larry Show gives a clear explanation of printers in a question-and-answer format. Beside defining types of printers (Thermal, daisy wheel, dot matrix, and laser), it also explains the differences between serial and parallel printers and the latter's advantages. They stress finding out before purchase which printer is compatible with one's software so as to take full advantage of the software's capabilities. An explanation of buffers and printer drivers rounds out the article--basic information in understandable form.

Hamilton, Dennis. "Library Users and Online Systems: Suggested Objectives for Library Instruction." RQ (Research Quarterly). Winter, 1985. pp. 195-97.

Instructional objectives developed by Direct Patron Access to Computer-Based Reference Systems Committee, American Library Association, are designed to facilitate library instruction where online systems are used directly by patrons, and intended for librarians who are devising instructional programs for online systems in school, special, public, or academic libraries. (5 references) (EJS).

Helmer, Dana J. "Topic Attack: A New Twist." Book Report, January/ February, 1985. pp. 19-20.

Student activities designed to develop search strategy skills are outlined—from defining topic through selection of useful subject headings found in a wide variety of information sources. Suggestions are helpful in developing logical progression in activities leading students to discover a broad range of resources.

Hunter, Beverly. "Problem Solving With Databases." The Computing Teacher, May 1985. pp. 20-27.

This clearly organized, succinct introduction to databases covers definition, rationale for inclusion in an educational program, and uses. Development of an instructional plan is outlined. Applicable from elementary school through adult, this introduction is designed to help teachers show others how to get "exactly the information (they) need" in an age of information glut. Helpful in designing student-generated files for databases on computer.

Lambert, Steve. Online: A Guide to America's Leading Information Services. Microsoft Press, 1985. 319 pgs. $19.95.

Billing itself as an "online tour", this readable and highly informative presentation of how to search online databases discusses the necessary hardware and software for searching and how to set it up. It then guides the reader through the search process from making practice calls to networks to actually searching databases. Examples of screen display are included with each explanation. By sending in the post cards included with the book, the reader can receive varying amounts of free search time on MCI Mail, Official Airline, CompuServe, NewsNet, Western Union, DIALOG, and the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service. Appendices of telephone access numbers for the country and common communication problems plus an index are included.

Lodish, Erica K. "Byin: Online Database Searching Now." School Library Media Activities Monthly. April 1986. pp. 39, 43.

Because of the increasing importance of online databases, school library media specialists are encouraged to introduce students to online searching. Four books that would help media specialists gain a basic background are reviewed and it is noted that although they are very technical, they can be adapted to individual needs. (EM).

Magid, Lawrence J. The Electronic Link: Using The IBM PC To Communicate. John Wiley & Sons, c1985. 264 pp.

Oriented to specific hardware, this popular guide provides background for potential users on equipment, software, mechanisms and available databases. It concentrates on such services as bulletin boards, electronic mail, networking, and The Source, CompuServe, and Dow Jones. Part of one chapter discusses encyclopedic databases including Dialog and BRS. The book does include information on accessing a mainframe computer.

Mancall, Jacqueline C. "Teaching Online Searching; A Review of Recent Research and Some Recommendations for School Media Specialists." School Library Media Quarterly. pp. 215-20.

Reviews findings of formal studies and experiential accounts of teaching online searching and, on basis of past research, recommends guidelines for school media specialists designing curriculum for instruction in online searching. Five types of online training are noted: vendor, database producer, course-based, self-instruction, locally designed programs. Thirty-six references are cited. (EJS).

Marland, Michael. "Learning to Learn: The Library's Central Role." The Book Report. January/February 1985. pp. 32-33.

The library is not a storehouse, nor is the secondary librarian merely a custodian, leaving students alone in the world, struggling to find information on their own. It is the librarian's role to be in the center of the school's total curriculum planning process and implement a plan involving information skills in each discipline. This would include a balance between exercises and context with different approaches in mind. The librarian should also be knowledgeable of the new computer technology and apply to the instructional program. The author is a British headmaster, but his principles certainly apply to libraries in the United States.

Minnich, Nancy P. and McCarthy, Carrol B. "The 'Clipping Thesis'; An Exercise in Developing Critical Thinking and Online Database Searching Skills." School Library Media Activities Monthly. April 1986. pp. 45-50.

Designed to help high school students develop critical thinking and writing skills, the "Clipping Thesis" project requires students to find newspaper and journal articles on a given topic through printed indexes or online searching, read the articles, write brief and final summaries of their readings, and compile a bibliography. (EM).

Newman, Joan and Motomatsu, Nancy. Research Goes to School II: How to Go Online to the Databases. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1984.

Reviews types of databases and their sources, how to access databases and how to prepare a search. Suggests ways to acquire training and other assists, how to build a start-up budget and some initial ways to look at searching with students.

Pennsylvania Department of Education. Pennsylvania Online: A Curriculum Guide for School Library Media Centers. Pennsylvania Department of Education, 1985. 74 pp.

This curriculum guide is intended for any librarian committed to teaching online searching and looking for guidelines to integrate the skill into the full academic curriculum. The publication will enable school librarians to assist students in developing the skills that will enable them to search and retrieve information from computerized databases, not only to access information necessary for their studies, but also to acquire skills for lifelong learning. (Only bibliographic databases are covered in this document.) It is recommended that this curriculum be integrated with the teaching of library media skills in other curriculum areas. The librarian and various subject area teachers should jointly establish the goals and objectives for the implementation of the online curriculum. The first section of this guide, "Online Curriculum," includes the following subsections: an introduction, offline suggestions, course objectives and student outcomes, planned course scope and sequence, and sample lesson plans.

The second section, "Online Management," includes: an introduction, budget and costs, vendors, gateway software, telecommunications, copyright, security, recordkeeping, and cooperation and support. References, an annotated bibliography and numerous appendices, including a sample search, and lists of vendors, telecommunications networks, and commonly used databases, are provided. (THC).

Pollak, Richard A. and Breault, Gene. "ON-LINE Contemporary Issues Bring Today's World to Social Studies Classrooms." The Computing Teacher. May, 1985.

Describes a MECC program, "ON-LINE," which simulates an online search of four newspapers and the AP wire, using lesson plans on disk and accompanying print copies of articles from these selected news sources.

Pruitt, Ellen, and Dowling, Karen. "Searching for Current Information Online...How High School Library Media Centers in Montgomery County, Maryland are Solving an Information Problem by Using DIALOG." Online. March 1985. pp. 47-60.

Detailed description of the introduction of online searching into 22 senior high schools: goals, charts and graphs of actual database use; sample searches; integration of searching into the curriculum; and implications for the future.

Schrader, Susan. A Curriculum Guide for Online Database Searching with High School Students. Heartland Education Agency, Akeny, Iowa, 1985. 20 pp.

This curriculum guide is intended to help educators design strategies to introduce the concept of online database searching to high school students. The goals of database searching are clearly defined so they may be matched with the goals already established in existing curriculum areas. The teaching process involves explaining how to use a computer to locate bibliographic references. By using a computer to search the databases, students learn how the bibliographic records are organized and what the organizational structure means for successful retrieval. This guide contains statements of the purposes, philosophy, rationale, goals, and objectives of teaching online searching skills to high school students. Included are: an outline of the steps in the search process, activities for four class periods, a student worksheet to be completed with every search request, a discussion of search strategy development, two sample searches and information on computer database vendors and search packages. References used in preparing the curriculum guide are included. (THC).

Stripling, Barbara K. "The Saga of Sally the Librarian, or How to Foster Lifelong Learning Skills." The Book Report. January/February 1985. p. 14-17.

As librarians, we can foster a willingness to learn by offering an environment of good services in order that students have successful experiences in the midst of gaining knowledge. By cooperating with teachers, we can work with classes by providing exercises and assistance in defining or narrowing research topics, deciding alternate subjects in the card catalog (or databases), and searching indexes in appropriate sections of books or reference materials. We can also nurture students towards independence by teaching them how to evaluate sources and placing them in critical thinking and problem solving experiences. The end product is that they can exhibit a willingness to learn and an ability to gather and process information according to their present needs. The author provides examples throughout the article to illustrate each point.

Tashi, L. and Havard-Williams, P. "Transfer of Information." International Library Review. October 1986. pp. 293-304.

Discusses how rapid technological developments in the information industry, such as electronic publishing, satellite and microwave systems, video display terminals, and videotex have affected publishing costs, libraries, librarians, and users. Online searching is seen as a major development that may threaten the future of libraries, librarians, and printed materials. (CDD).

Tenopir, Carol. "Online Searching in Schools." Library Journal. February 1, 1986. pp. 60-61.

Describes some of the most active school library programs for introducing elementary and secondary school students to online searching. Highlights include searches performed by librarians and students; skills acquired by students (search strategy, choosing appropriate databases, accessing information online); frequently searched databases; and low-cost options currently offered by vendors. (EJS).

APPENDIX

WASHINGTON STATE ONLINE SEARCHING CONSULTANTS K-12
September, 1987

SEARCHING SERVICES:
Searching professional information for teachers, administrators:

Bellingham School District
Sunnyland Elementary School
(206) 676-6446 Greg Freeman

Bethel School District
(206) 535-0950 Roger Woehl

Central Kitsap School District
Olympic High School
(206) 692-3180 Barbara Raupach
(Runs searches for students as well as faculty.)

Edmonds School District
(206) 771-0580 Dave Wagar

Highline Community College
(206) 878-3710, Ext. 259 Tony Wilson
(Teaches "Database Information Sources" course and others.)

North Thurston School District
Timberline High School
(206) 456-7655 Irene Clise
(Runs searches for students; teaches strategies to students.)

Seattle School District
Nathan Hale High School
(206) 281-6920 Sue Hamlin

Shoreline School District
(206) 361-4229 Akimi Smith

Spokane School District
(509) 455-4424 Marilyn Matulich

TEACHING STUDENTS TO SEARCH:

Bellingham School District
Sehome High School
(206) 676-6481 Eileen Anderson

Bethel School District
Bethel Junior High School
(206) 847-2209 Carol Neufeld

Chehalis School District
W.F. West High School
(206) 748-1129 Larry Parsons

Cle Elum School District
Cle Elum High School
(509) 649-2291 Jeff Davis

Eastmont School District
Eastmont High School
(509) 884-7164 Teri Fink

Edmonds School District
Edmonds High School
(206) 670-7408 Cher Reaber

Edmonds School District
Lynnwood High School
(206) 670-7520 Madalyn Mincks

Edmonds School District
Meadowdale High School
(206) 670-7656 Don Reaber

Edmonds School District
Woodway High School
(206) 670-7920 Al McFadden

Ferndale School District
Ferndale High School
(206) 384-9211 Don Olson

Meridian School District
Meridian High School
(206) 398-8111 Connie Marchant

Northshore School District
Bothell High School
(206) 485-0361 Carolyn White

Northshore School District
Inglemoor High School
(206) 485-0271 Dorothy Schumacher

Northshore School District
Woodinville High School
(206) 485-0312 Sylvia Stanfill

Olympia School District
Olympia High School
(206) 753-8940 Susan Pattillo

Puyallup School District
Ballou Junior High School
(206) 841-8725 Mary Pierce Baze

Puyallup School District
Puyallup High School
(206) 841-8711 Ken Burchett

Renton School District
Hazen High School
(206) 235-2220 Sam Throm

Richland School District
Hanford High School
(509) 375-9671 Nancy Graf

Riverview School District
Tolt Junior-Senior High School
(206) 333-4131 Bob Davis

Seattle
Kennedy High School (private school)
(206) 246-0500 Sylvia Hjelmeland

Sumner School District
McAlder Elementary School
(206) 845-6016 Cathy McLeod

Sumner School District
Sumner High School
(206) 863-8181 Jan Sodt

Wenatchee School District
Wenatchee High School
(509) 663-8117 Eric Jensen

BULLETIN BOARDS/TELECOMMUNICATIONS K-12:

Walter Barbee
Sumner School District
(206) 863-4438
Board of Education:
(206) 524-6953

Bill Guise
Highline School District
(National Diffusion Network)
(206) 433-2453
HI-NET:
(206) 433-2139

Pat McIntyre
St. Martin's Computer Center
(206) 491-4700
NETWORK II
(206) 438-4477

USER GROUP MANAGEMENT K-12:

Bethel School District
(206) 535-0950 Tim Lamas

ONLINE CATALOG INSERVICE K-12:

Kitsap Regional Library, Bremerton
(206) 377-7601 Michael Schuyler

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICT (ESD) REGIONAL COMPUTER SPECIALISTS:

ESD 189, Mt. Vernon
(206) 424-9573 Larry Burtness

Four-County Educational Technical Council
ESD 171, Wenatchee
(509) 663-8741 Myrna Jensen

ESD 121, Seattle
(206) 242-4968 George Luginbill

ESD 101, Spokane
(509) 456-7660 Mike Maxon

ESD 113, Olympia
(206) 586-1683 Dick Barnhart

ESD 112, Vancouver
(206) 574-3215 Jon Nelson

ESD 114, Bremerton
(206) 479-0993 Jacob Schlumpf

ESD 123, Pasco
(509) 547-8441 Joe Huether

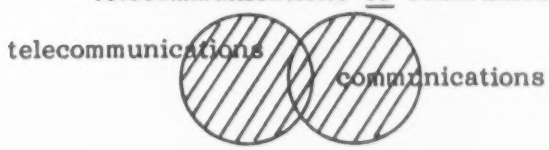
I010QL.00

BRS LOGICAL OPERATORS

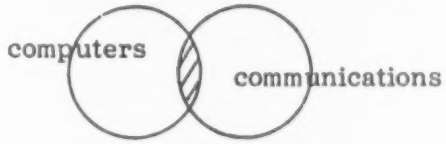
- Standard Boolean Operators: OR
  AND
  NOT

Examples:

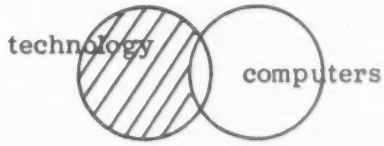
- telecommunications or communications



- computers and communications



- technology not computers



- Positional ("free-text") Operators: SAME
  WITH
  ADJ

Examples:

- computers same communications
- 1980s with computers
- telecommunications adj technology

DATABASES AVAILABLE

February 1987

BRS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES™

Each of the over 90 databases available on BRS is structured for maximum searching efficiency on the sophisticated and flexible BRS/SEARCH Service. Selected for quality and wide appeal, the databases cover a multi-disciplinary range of topics including business, medicine/pharmacology the life and physical sciences, social sciences, and humanities. BRS also produces several unique and important databases which are included in this list.

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
MEDICINE/PHARMACOLOGY			
ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME DATABASE	AIDD	Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases	AIDS and related retroviruses
CAB - HUMAN NUTRITION	NUTR	CAB International	Nutrition
COMBINED HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE•*	CHID	Combined Health Information Database	Health care and some full text information
COMPREHENSIVE CORE MEDICAL LIBRARY•	CCML	Several major medical publishers	Full text of medical textbooks and journals
CONSUMER DRUG INFORMATION DATABASE•*	CDIF	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Full-text consumer drug information
DIOGENES℠•	DIOG	DIOGENES	Regulatory information for the health care industry
DRUG INFORMATION FULLTEXT•*	DIFT	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Full-text information on current and investigational drugs
EMBASE*	EMED	Elsevier Science Publishers	Biomedicine and health
EMBASE TRAINING FILE*	EMET	Elsevier Science Publishers	Training File
HEALTH AUDIO-VISUAL ONLINE CATALOG	HAVC	Northeastern Ohio Universities	Audiovisual materials in medicine
HEALTH PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION*	HLTH	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Health economics, administration and planning
INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACTS*	IPAB	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Pharmaceutical and drug-related information (left-hand truncation available)
IRCS MEDICAL SCIENCE DATABASE•	IRCS	IRCS Medical Science	Full-text biomedical research
MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVIEWS*	PREV	BRS/Saunders	Current awareness for medical and psychology journals
MEDLINE (AND BACKFILES)*	MESH (MS81) (MS76) (MS71)	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Medicine, nursing, dentistry (left-hand truncation available)
MEDLINE (MERGED FILE)	MESZ	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Medicine, nursing, dentistry (left-hand truncation available)
MERCK INDEX•*	MRCK	Merck & Company	Chemicals, drugs and substances of biological importance
NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH (CINAHL) DATABASE*	NAHL	CINAHL Corporation	Nursing and health care
PDQ CANCER INFORMATION FILE•	PDQC	National Cancer Institute	Prognostic and treatment information on 85 different cancers
PDQ DIRECTORY FILE•	PDQD	National Cancer Institute	Physicians and organizations devoted to cancer treatment
PDQ PROTOCOL FILE•	PDQP	National Cancer Institute	Information on active cancer treatment protocols
SPORT DATABASE*	SFDB	Sport Information Resource Center	Sport, fitness, recreation, sports medicine
PHYSICAL/APPLIED SCIENCES			
CA SEARCH (AND BACKFILE)	CHEM (CHEB)	Chemical Abstracts Service	Chemistry (left-hand truncation available)
CA SEARCH TRAINING FILE*	CAST	Chemical Abstracts Service	Chemistry training file
COMPENDEX*	COMP	Engineering Information, Inc.	Engineering
COMPUTER & MATHEMATICS SEARCH* †††*	CMCI	Institute for Scientific Information	Computer science and mathematics
ELECTRONIC MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM	EMIS	Institute of Electrical Engineers, London	Compilation of data for microelectronic and solid-state related materials
HAZARDLINE•*	HZDB	Occupational Health Services, Inc.	Full-text, hazardous substance information
IHS VENDOR INFORMATION•	VEND	Information Handling Services	Vendor product information
INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	STDS	Information Handling Services	Engineering standards
INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS	ISMS	Information Handling Services	Concatenated industry and military engineering standards
INSPEC (AND BACKFILE)*	INSP (INSB)	Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, England	Engineering, physics, and computer science
INSPEC (MERGED FILE)	INSZ	Institute of Electrical Engineers	Engineering, physics, computer science

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
PHYSICAL/APPLIED SCIENCES (continued)			
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PARAMETER RETRIEVAL	ICPR	Information Handling Services	Integrated circuit data
KIRK-OTHMER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY•*	KIRK	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Chemical technology, full-text coverage
MATHSCI*	MATH	American Mathematical Society	Mathematics, statistics, and computer science
MILITARY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS	MLSS	Information Handling Services	Military and federal specifications and standards
ONLINE MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY•*	SOFT	Online, Inc.	Microcomputer software information
PATDATA*	PATS	BRS Information Technologies	All patents registered through U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
SEMICONDUCTOR PARAMETER RETRIEVAL	SCPR	Information Handling Services	Semiconductor device information
VOLUNTARY STANDARDS INFORMATION NETWORK	VSIN	Information Handling Services	Voluntary standards
LIFE SCIENCES			
AGRICOLA (AND BACKFILE)*	CAIN (CAIB)	National Agricultural Library (NAL)	Agriculture
BIOSIS PREVIEWS (AND BACKFILE)*	BIOL (BIOB)	BioSciences Information Services	Biological sciences
BIOSIS (MERGED)*	BIOZ	BioSciences Information Services	Biological sciences
CAB ABSTRACTS	CABA	CAB International	Agriculture
CAB - VETERINARY AND MEDICAL	VETR	CAB International	Veterinary medicine; laboratory animals
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA REFERRAL SERVICE	NEDS	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Environmental Data Referral Service	Public, private environmental data and sources
POLLUTION ABSTRACTS*	POLL	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts	Pollution
BUSINESS			
ABI/INFORM*	INFO	Data Courier, Inc.	Business
ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PAPERS IN ECONOMICS*	AWPE	Cambridge University Press	Economics
BUSINESS SOFTWARE DATABASE*	BSOF	Data Courier, Inc.	Micro, minicomputer software products
CAB - ECONOMICS, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	ECON	CAB International	Economic development
CAB - LEISURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM	TOUR	CAB International	Tourism, leisure and recreation
CORPORATE AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH REPORTS ONLINE INDEX*	CIRR	JA micropublishing, inc.	Company and industry research reports and presentations
DISCLOSURE HISTORY DATABASE•*	DSCH	Disclosure Information Group	One year historical financial report data
DISCLOSURE ONLINE DATABASE•*	DSCL	Disclosure Information Group	Full-Text financial report data for over 10,000 companies
DISCLOSURE/SPECTRUM OWNERSHIP DATABASE*	OWNR	Disclosure Information Group	Corporate and stock ownership information for 5000 public companies
FEDERAL AND STATE BUSINESS ASSISTANCE*	FSBA	NTIS, Center for the Utilization of Federal Technology	Federal and state assistance to business
FEDERAL APPLIED TECHNOLOGY DATABASE*	FATD	NTIS, Center for the Utilization of Federal Technology	Federal technology available for licensing
HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW DATABASE•*	HBRO	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Business and management
INDEX TO FROST & SULLIVAN MARKET RESEARCH REPORTS*	FSIS	Frost & Sullivan, Inc.	Market research information
INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES*	HARF	Information Access Company	Industry data
INVESTOR'S DAILY	IVDA	JA micropublishing inc.	Investment news stories
MANAGEMENT CONTENTS*	MGMT	Information Access Company	Business
PREDICASTS ANNUAL REPORTS ABSTRACTS*	PTSA	Predicasts, Inc.	Company-specific business and economic information
PTS/PROMT* AND PTS/F&S INDEX* AND CONCATENATED FILE	PTSP PTSI (PTSL)	Predicasts, Inc.	Business and economics
TRADE AND INDUSTRY ASAP III™•*†	TSAP	Information Access Company	Full-text coverage of major industry information
TRADE AND INDUSTRY INDEX™*†	BIZZ	Information Access Company	Developments in major industries

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
SOCIAL SCIENCE/HUMANITIES			
ABLEDATA	ABLE	National Rehabilitation Information Center	Rehabilitation products for the disabled
ABLEDATA MANUFACTURERS FILE	AMFG	National Rehabilitation Information Center	Directory of Manufacturers/Distributors for ABLEDATA
AGELINE*	AARP	The American Association of Retired Persons	Information on aging
ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE*	HAZE	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Alcoholism
ARTS AND HUMANITIES SEARCH* †††	AHCI	Institute for Scientific Information	Arts and humanities
CATALYST RESOURCE ON THE WORKFORCE AND WOMEN	CRFW	Catalyst Library	Current information on women and careers
DRUGINFO*	DRSC	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Drug abuse
DRUGINFO/ALCOHOL USE-ABUSE*	DRUG	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Drug abuse and alcoholism
FAMILY RESOURCES*	NCFR	National Council on Family Relations	Marriage and family literature
HUD USER*	HUDU	HUD User	Housing and urban development
INTERAGENCY REHABILITATION RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM*	IRRI	Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research, National Institute on Handicapped Research	Descriptions of research projects involving rehabilitation
LEGAL RESOURCE INDEX™*†	LAWS	Information Access Company	Legal reviews, journals
LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE BEHAVIOR ABSTRACTS*	LLBA	Sociological Abstracts	Language and linguistics
MENTAL MEASUREMENTS YEARBOOK**	MMYD	Buros Institute of Mental Measurements	Standardized testing materials
NIMH*	NCMH	National Institute of Mental Health	Mental health and related information
PAIS INTERNATIONAL (PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE)*	PAIS	Public Affairs Information Service	All social sciences
PSYCALERT	PSAL	American Psychological Association	Current psychological literature
PSYCINFO*	PSYC	American Psychological Association	Psychology (left-hand truncation available)
REHABDATA*	NRIC	National Rehabilitation Information Center	Rehabilitation literature
RELIGION INDEX*	RELI	American Theological Library Association	Religion
SOCIAL PLANNING/POLICY & DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS	SPDA	Sociological Abstracts	Social Welfare, Policy & Development
SOCIAL SCISEARCH® ††† (AND BACKFILE)*	SSCI (SSCB)	Institute for Scientific Information	Social sciences
SOCIAL SCISEARCH® ††† (MERGED)*	SSCZ	Institute for Scientific Information	Social sciences
SOCIAL WORK ABSTRACTS*	SWAB	National Association of Social Workers	Social work, related fields
SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS*	SOCA	Sociological Abstracts	Sociology and related disciplines
WORK/FAMILY LIFE DATABASE	WFLD	Management Directions	Personnel Issues
EDUCATION			
EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE TEST COLLECTION*	ETSF	Educational Testing Service	Educational testing materials
ERIC*	ERIC	National Institute of Education	Education
EXCEPTIONAL CHILD EDUCATION RESOURCES*	ECER	Council for Exceptional Children	Exceptional child education
NATIONAL COLLEGE DATABANK™*††	PETE	Peterson's Guides, Inc.	College and university profiles
ONTARIO EDUCATION RESOURCES INFORMATION DATABASE*	ONED	Ontario Ministry of Education	Educational research, reports, and curriculum guidelines
RESOURCES IN COMPUTER EDUCATION	RICE	Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory	Computer applications in education
RESOURCES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION*	RIVE	National Center for Research in Vocational Education	Vocational education
SCHOOL PRACTICES INFORMATION FILE*	SPIF	BRS Information Technologies	Education programs, practices, and materials
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM MATERIALS*	VECM	National Center for Research in Vocational Education	Vocational curriculum materials

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
REFERENCE/MULTIDISCIPLINARY			
ABSTRAX 400*	A400	Information Sources, Ltd.	Abstracts of popular periodical literature
ACADEMIC AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA DATABASE•*	AAED	Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc.	Multi-disciplinary encyclopedia
ACS DIRECTORY OF GRADUATE RESEARCH•*	DGRF	American Chemical Society	University chemistry-related departments and faculty
AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE•*	MWSC	R.R. Bowker	Directory of scientists
ASSOCIATIONS' PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT	APIP	R.R. Bowker	Association literature
BOOKS IN PRINT*	BBIP	R.R. Bowker	U.S. books in print
BOOKSINFO*	BOOK	Brodart, Inc.	800,000 books in print
CALIFORNIA UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS*	CULP	California Library Authority for Systems and Services (CLASS)	California periodicals holdings
CROS*	CROS	BRS Information Technologies	Cross-file searching
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS ONLINE*	DISS	University Microfilms	Multi-disciplinary
FAIRBASE	FAIR	INTAG – International Arbeitsgruppe fuer Technologieberatung	Forthcoming trade fairs, conferences, and exhibitions
FILE*	FILE	BRS Information Technologies	BRS database directory
GUIDE TO MICROFORMS IN PRINT	MFIP	Meckler Publishing	Available microform publications
GPO MONTHLY CATALOG*	GPOM	U.S. Government Printing Office	Government publications
INDEX TO U.S. GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS	GOVT	Infordata International Inc.	Indexes U.S. government periodicals
KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY PUBLICATIONS DATABASE*	KIPD	Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc.	Publicly available databases
MAGAZINE ASAP III™•*†	MSAP	Information Access Company	Full-text magazine articles
MAGAZINE INDEX™*†	MAGS	Information Access Company	General interest magazines
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER INDEX™*†	NOOZ	Information Access Company	Five major American newspapers
NEWS*	NEWS	BRS Information Technologies	System update file
NEWSEARCH†	DALY	Information Access Company	Business, law and general interest magazines, updated daily.
NTIS BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE	NTIS	National Technical Information Service	Government reports, all areas
OCLC EASI REFERENCE	OCLC	Online Computer Library Center, Inc.	OCLC Online Union Catalog subset
POPULAR MAGAZINE REVIEW ONLINE*	PMRO	Data Base Communications Corp.	Index to popular U.S. magazines
SUPERINDEX•*	SUPE	Superindex, Inc.	Science, medicine, technology, and engineering
TERM*	TERM	BRS Information Technologies	Social science thesauri
ULRICH'S INTERNATIONAL*	ULRI	R.R. Bowker	Directory of periodicals
UMI ARTICLE CLEARINGHOUSE*	UMAC	UMI Article Clearinghouse	UMI document delivery information
WORDS ON TAPE	WORD	Meckler Publishing	Literature recorded on audio cassettes

* These databases are available to teaching institutions via BRS/Instructor.
• These databases are full text.
™ Trademark of BRS Information Technologies
® Registered Trademark of BRS Information Technologies
† Trademark of Information Access Company
†† Trademark of Peterson's Guides, Inc.
††† Registered Trademark of Institute for Scientific Information

A catalog describing all these databases is available. Call TOLL-FREE 800-345-4BRS (or 518-783-7251, collect) for a free copy.

BRS Information Technologies • 1200 Route 7, Latham, NY 12110 • 800-345-4BRS • 518-783-1161 • TWX 710 444 4965

SUMMARY OF BRS COMMANDS

BRS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
..CHANGE	..C	Changes to another database.	..C/ERIC
..COST	..CO	Provides estimated online costs for current database session.	
..DISPLAY	..D	Displays current search statements and results; displays saved searches or offline queries	..D 1-3 ..D COMP
..DISPLAY TYPE	..D TYPE	Displays the names of a saved search type.	..D TYPE(SDI)
..EXEC	..E	Recalls and processes a temporarily saved search.	..E COMP
..EXEC PS	..E PS	Recalls and processes a permanently saved search.	..E PS(COMP)
..LIMIT	..L	Restricts a search result according to year of publication of documents, language of documents, etc.	..L/2 YR GT 82 ..L/2 LG EQ EN
..MERGE	..M	Merges printoffs and/or searchoffs.	..M Q0401,Q0402
..OFF	..O	Ends an online session.	..O
..OFF C	..O C	Holds search strategy temporarily and ends an online session.	..O C
..PRINT	..P	Prints specified paragraphs of desired documents online.	..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1
..PRINTOFF	..PO	Requests offline printing by BRS of specified paragraphs of desired documents.	..P 2 BIBL/DOC=ALL/ ID=SMITH
..PURGE	..PG	Deletes search statements, saved searches, or offline queries.	..PG 3,6,7 ..PG Q0401
..SAVE	..SV	Saves search strategy for remainder of the day.	..SV COMP
..SAVE PS	..SV PS	Saves search strategy permanently.	..SV PS(COMP)
..SDI		Permanently saves a database search strategy which will be automatically executed against each update to that database.	..SDI 3 BIBL/ID=SMITH
..SEARCH	..S	Requests Search Mode, in order to begin or continue entering search terms.	..S/COMPUTER$1
..SEARCHOFF	..SO	Requests offline execution of a search strategy against backfiles of a database.	..SO 2 BIBL/DOC=ALL/ ID=SMITH
..SET		Changes setting on any of several display options.	..SET HIGHLIGHT=ON ..SET DETAIL=ON ..SET OCCS=ON
..SORT		Sorts documents in a result set by specified paragraphs for subsequent printing.	..SORT 1 AU
..TIME	..T	Displays connect hour time for current database session.	

SUMMARY OF BRS LOGICAL OPERATORS

BRS/ERIC/1966 - APR 1985 (BOTH)

BOOLEAN	BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY	
OR	1__: ONLINE OR SEARCHING RESULT 3594 DOCUMENTS	*Either one or both search terms must be in the document.*
AND	2__: ONLINE AND SEARCHING RESULT 459 DOCUMENTS	*Both search terms must be in the same document.*
NOT	3__: ONLINE NOT SEARCHING RESULT 2295 DOCUMENTS	*The indicated search term must not appear anywhere in the document.*
POSITIONAL		
SAME	4__: ONLINE SAME SEARCHING RESULT 281 DOCUMENTS	*The search terms must be in the same paragraph/field.*
WITH	5__: ONLINE WITH SEARCHING RESULT 249 DOCUMENTS	*The search terms must be in the same sentence.*
ADJ	6__: ONLINE ADJ SEARCHING RESULT 149 DOCUMENTS	*The search terms must be immediately adjacent and in order of entry.*

SUMMARY OF PRINT OPTIONS

TI	Displays one paragraph/ field: the title.	**..print 6 ti/1**	1	Displays the first document in a result set.
AU,TI,SO	Displays individually selected paragraphs: author, title, source.	**..p 6 au,ti,so/1-10**	1-10	Displays a range of documents 1 through 10.
BIBL	Displays a predetermined set of default paragraphs.	**..p 6 bibl/1,5,12**	1,5,12	Displays individually selected documents.
ALL	Displays all paragraphs/fields	**..print 6 all/all**	ALL	Displays all documents in the result set.

TRUNCATION

7__: online adj search$
RESULT 243 DOCUMENTS

8__: online adj search$2
RESULT 112 DOCUMENTS

PARAGRAPH QUALIFICATION

6__: online adj searching.ti.
RESULT 71 DOCUMENTS

JOURNALS INDEXED IN

MAGAZINE INDEX™

BRS file MAGS
DIALOG® file 47
Mead Data Central Reference Service file MAGIND

Coverage begins 1977 unless otherwise indicated after journal title.
Coverage subject to change without notice.

*Selected articles available in full text.
See **MAGAZINE ASAP** journal list for dates of coverage.

A

35mm Photography (ceased publication 1979) '78
50 Plus (formerly Retirement Living) '78
*A+ (The Independent Guide for Apple Computing) '84
Action Now (formerly Stateborder's Action; ceased publication 1982) '81
Administrative Management (now Office Administration and Automation)
Administrative Management-The Mag. of Office Admin. & Automation (formerly Office Administration and Automation)
*Aging
Air Progress
Alaska
Alternatives '83
America
American Art Review
American Artist
American Baby
American City and County
American Craft (formerly Craft Horizons) '79
American Economic Review
*American Education (ceased publication 1985)
*American Federationist (temporarily ceased 6–'82; resumed indexing 1984)
American Film
American Forests
American Girl (ceased publication 1979)
*American Heritage
American Historical Review
American History Illustrated
American Home (ceased publication 1978)
American Imago
American Legion
*American Libraries
American Photographer '80
American Record Guide
American Rifleman
American Scholar
American School & University
American West
Americana
Americas
Analog Science Fiction-Science Fact
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Antiques
Antiques & Collecting Hobbies (formerly Hobbies) '85
Antiques Journal (ceased publication 1981)
Apartment Life (now Metropolitan Home)
Archery World (ceased indexing 12–'85)
Architectural Digest
Architectural Record
Art in America
Art News
Astronomy
*Atlantic
Atlas (also known as Atlas World Press Review; now World Press Review)
Atlas World Press Review (now World Press Review)
Audio
Audubon
Aviation Week

B

*Backpacker
Barrons
Beaver, The '83
Better Homes and Gardens
Bicycling
Bike World (merged with Bicycling 1979)
BioScience
Black Enterprise '78

INFORMATION ACCESS COMPANY
(Division of Ziff Davis Publishing Company)
11 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002 800-227-8431

Blair & Ketchum's Country Journal
*Boating
Boston Magazine
*Boys' Life
Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science '78
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
*Business America
Business Economics
Business Horizons
Business Week
Byte

C
California Magazine (formerly New West) '81
Camera 35 (ceased publication 1982)
Camping Magazine '78
*Canadian Business '83
Canadian Composer, The '83
Canadian Consumer '83
Canadian Dimension '83
Canadian Forum, The '83
Canadian Geographic '83
Canadian Historical Review '83
*Car and Driver
Center Magazine
Ceramics Monthly
Challenge
Change
*Changing Times
Channels of Communications '85
Chatelaine '83
Chemistry (now SciQuest)
Chicago
*Children Today '78
Christian Century
Christian Herald
Christianity Today
Cinema Canada '83
Clearing House
*Co-Ed (merged into Scholastic Choices)
CoEvolution Quarterly (now Whole Earth Review)
Colorado Business Magazine
Commentary
Commonweal
*Computers & Electronics (merged into Creative Computing)
Congressional Digest
Conservationist
Consumer Guide
Consumer News (ceased publication 1979)
Consumer Reports
Consumers Digest
Consumers' Research Magazine
Cosmopolitan
Country Gentleman (merged into Saturday Evening Post) '78
Country Music (ceased publication 2–'82; resumed 1–'85)
Countryside
Craft Horizons (now American Craft)
Crafts 'n Things (formerly Creative Crafts & Miniatures)
Crawdaddy (now Feature) '78
*Creative Computing (incorporating Computers & Electronics; ceased publication 1985) '82
Creative Crafts (now Creative Crafts & Miniatures)
Creative Crafts & Miniatures (formerly Creative Crafts; now Crafts 'n Things) '83
Cruising World '80
Cuisine (formerly Sphere; ceased publication 1984) '79
Current
Current Biography
Current Health (now Current Health 2)
Current Health 2 (formerly Current Health)
Current History
*Cycle
Cycle Guide
Cycle World

D
Daedalus
Dallas Magazine
Dance Magazine
*Datamation
*Department of State Bulletin
Desert (ceased indexing 12–'82)
Design (now Design for Arts in Education)
Design for Arts in Education (formerly Design) '85
Design News
Design Quarterly
Discover '85
Down Beat
Drama Review '79
*Dun's Business Month (formerly Dun's Review)
Dun's Review (now Dun's Business Month)
Dynamic Years

E
Early American Life
Earth Science
Ebony
Economic Indicators
Education Digest
Electrical World
Electronics (also known as ElectronicsWeek)
ElectronicsWeek (also known as Electronics)
Encore (ceased publication 1982)
English Journal
Environment
Esquire
Essence Magazine

F
Family Handyman
Family Health (now Health)
Fantasy and Science Fiction
Farm Journal (ceased indexing 3–'84)
Fate (ceased indexing 5–'84)
*FDA Consumer '78
Feature (formerly Crawdaddy; ceased publication 1979) '79
Field and Stream
Film Comment
Film Quarterly
*Financial World
First World (ceased indexing 1980)
*Flower and Garden
*Flying
Focus
*Food & Nutrition
*Forbes
*Forecast for Home Economics (ceased indexing 12–'85) '79
Foreign Affairs '78
Foreign Policy
*Fortune
Futurist

G
Geo (ceased publication 1985) '80
Glamour
*Golf Magazine
Good Housekeeping
Gourmet
Guitar Player
*Guns & Ammo (ceased indexing 12–'85)

H
Harper's Bazaar
Harpers
Harvard Business Review
Harvard Medical School Health Letter (formerly Health Letter)
*Health (formerly Family Health) '81
Health Letter (now Harvard Medical School Health Letter)
*High Fidelity
History Today '78
Hobbies (now Antiques & Collecting Hobbies)
Holiday (now Travel-Holiday)
Home Mechanix (formerly Mechanix Illustrated) '85
Horizon
Horn Book
Horticulture
*Hot Rod
House & Garden
House Beautiful
Human Behavior (ceased publication 1979)
Humanist

I
- *Inc.
- Indian Historian (now WASSAJA Indian Historian)
- *Industrial Research & Development (now Research & Development)
- *Industry Week
- Information Technology and Libraries '82
- Instructor
- Intellect (now USA Today)
- International Wildlife
- Interview

J
- Jet '78
- Journal of American History
- *Journal of Small Business Management
- Journal of the American Society for Information Scientists (ceased indexing 12–'84) '82

K
- Kilobaud-Microcomputing (now Microcomputing) '82

L
- Labor Today
- *Ladies Home Journal
- Lapidary Journal
- Library Journal
- Library Quarterly '78
- Library Technology Reports '78
- Library Trends '78
- *Life '78
- Living Wilderness (now Wilderness)
- Look (ceased publication 1979) '79
- Los Angeles '78

M
- Maclean's
- Mademoiselle
- Management Today
- Mankind (publication suspended 2–'82) '78
- McCall's
- Mechanix Illustrated (now Home Mechanix)
- Meet the Press
- Metropolitan Home (formerly Apartment Life) '81
- Microcomputing (formerly Kilobaud-Microcomputing; ceased publication 1984) '82
- Model Airplane News
- Model Railroader
- *Modern Bride (ceased indexing 4–'84)
- Modern Maturity
- *Modern Office Procedures (now Modern Office Technology)
- *Modern Office Technology (formerly Modern Office Procedures)
- *Modern Photography
- *Money
- Moneysworth (ceased indexing Spr.'84)
- *Monthly Labor Review
- *Monthly Review
- Mother Earth News
- Mother Jones
- Motor Boating and Sailing
- *Motor Trend
- MPLS(Minneapolis) (now MPLS-St. Paul Magazine)
- MPLS-St. Paul Magazine (formerly MPLS-Minneapolis)
- Ms
- Mufon UFO Journal (ceased indexing 2–'84)
- Musical Quarterly

N
- *Nation
- *Nation's Business
- Nation's Cities (now Nation's Cities Weekly)
- Nation's Cities Weekly (formerly Nation's Cities)
- National Catholic Reporter
- National Geographic
- National Geographic World
- National Parks
- *National Review
- National Wildlife
- *Natural History
- Nature Canada '83
- *NEA Today (formerly Today's Education)
- Negro History Bulletin
- New Catholic World
- *New Leader
- New Orleans
- New Realities (formerly Psychic; ceased indexing 12–'85)
- *New Republic
- New Statesman
- New Times (ceased publication 1979)
- New West (now California Magazine)
- New York
- New York Review of Books
- New York Times Book Review
- New York Times Magazine
- New Yorker
- Newsweek
- Nuestro '80

O
- *Occupational Outlook Quarterly
- Oceans
- Off Road
- *Office Administration and Automation (now Administrative Management–The Mag.of Office Administration and Automation)
- Omni '78
- Online
- Opera News
- Organic Gardening (formerly Organic Gardening and Farming; now Rodale's Organic Gardening) '83
- Organic Gardening and Farming (now Organic Gardening)
- Oui (ceased indexing 12–'83)
- Our Public Lands (now Your Public Lands)
- *Outdoor Life

P
- Parents' Magazine
- Parks and Recreation
- *PC Magazine (The Independent Guide to IBM Personal Computers) '84
- *PC Week
- Penthouse (ceased indexing 12–'85) '78
- *People Weekly
- Performing Arts in Canada '83
- Personal Computing '85
- *Petersen's Photographic Magazine '78
- Phi Delta Kappan
- Philadelphia Magazine
- Photographic Society of America Journal
- Physics Today
- *Playboy
- *Playboy Guide to Electronic Entertainment (included in Playboy 1983) '81
- *Playboy Guide-Fashion for Men (included in Playboy 1983) '81
- Plays (ceased indexing 12–'85)
- Poetry
- Politics Today (ceased publication 1980)
- Popular Electronics (now Computers & Electronics)
- Popular Mechanics
- *Popular Photography
- *Popular Science
- Present Tense
- Prevention
- Progressive
- Psychic (now New Realities)
- *Psychology Today
- Public Management
- Public Opinion Quarterly
- Publishers Weekly

R
- Radio-Electronics
- Railway Age
- Reader's Digest
- Reader's Digest (Canadian) '83
- Real Estate Today
- Redbook
- *Research & Development (formerly Industrial Research & Development)
- Retirement Living (now 50 Plus)
- Review of Economics and Statistics
- Road & Track
- Rodale's Organic Gardening (formerly Organic Gardening) '85
- *Rolling Stone
- RQ '78
- Runner's World

S

Sail '78
*Sales and Marketing Management
San Francisco (suspended publication 6–'85; will resume 12–'86)
*Saturday Evening Post (incorporating Country Gentleman)
Saturday Night '83
Saturday Review
Savvy '82
*Scholastic Choices (ceased indexing 12–'85) '85
*Scholastic Update (formerly Senior Scholastic) '83
School Arts
School Library Journal
*Science
Science '80 '80
Science '81 '81
Science '82 '82
*Science '83 '83
*Science '84 '84
*Science '85 '85
*Science '86 (ceased publication 1986) '86
Science Digest (ceased publication 1986)
*Science News
*Scientific American
SciQuest (formerly Chemistry; ceased publication 1982)
*Scouting (ceased indexing 12–'85)
Sea Frontiers
Sea Secrets (ceased indexing 11–12 '83)
*Senior Scholastic (now Scholastic Update)
Sepia (ceased publication 1982)
Seventeen
Sierra (formerly Sierra Club Bulletin)
Sierra Club Bulletin (now Sierra)
Sing Out (ceased indexing 12–'85)
SkateBoarder (now Skateboarder's Action Now)
Skateboarder's Action Now (now Action Now) '78
Skeptic (ceased publication 1978)
*Skiing
*Skin Diver
Sky and Telescope
*Smithsonian
Soaring (ceased indexing 12–'85)
Soccer (ceased publication 1982)
Society
Southern Living '78
Soviet Life
Space World
Special Libraries
Sphere (now Cuisine)
Spinning Wheel (ceased publication 1983)
*Sport
Sporting News
Sports Afield
*Sports Illustrated
Stamps
*Stereo Review
Successful Farming
*Sunset
Surfer (ceased indexing 12–'85) '78
Sylvia Porter's Personal Finance Magazine '85

T

Technical Communications '85
*Technology Review '78
*Teen
Tennis Illustrated (ceased publication)
Tennis Magazine
Texas Monthly '83
Theatre Crafts
*Time
*Today's Education (now NEA Today)
Town and Country
Trailer Boats
Trailer Life
Trains
Travel (ceased publication 1978)
Travel-Holiday (formerly Holiday)
TV Guide

U

U.S. Catholic
*U.S. News & World Report
*UN Chronicle
*UNESCO Courier
USA Today (formerly Intellect) '78

V

Variety
Vintage
Vital Speeches
Viva (ceased publication 1978)
Vogue

W

*Washington Monthly
Washingtonian
Wassaja (formerly WASSAJA Indian Historian, ceased publication 1982) '82
WASSAJA Indian Historian (formerly Indian Historian, now Wassaja) '81
Water Skier (ceased indexing 12–'85)
Weatherwise
Weight Watchers
*Whole Earth Review (formerly CoEvolution Quarterly) '84
Wilderness (formerly Living Wilderness) '82
Wilson Library Bulletin
Wine World
Woman's Day
Women's Sports and Fitness (formerly WomenSports) '85
WomenSports (now Women's Sports and Fitness)
*Workbasket (ceased indexing 5–'84) '78
*Workbench
*Working Woman '78
*World Health
World Press Review (formerly Atlas World Press Review) '80
World Tennis
Writer '78
Writer's Digest '78

Y

*Yachting
Yale Review '78
Yankee
*Your Public Lands (formerly Our Public Lands; ceased publication Spr. '85) '81

ADDITIONAL SEARCH STRATEGIES

Search Strategy 1
by Ann Caughey, Tacoma S.D.
593-6976

Curricular Area: Health
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Smoking and Public Adj Places
2_: 1 and (Laws and Legislation)
3_: ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-N

Good luck!

Search Strategy 2
by Sue Schille, Nathan Hale H.S., SEA
S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: Social Studies
Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Star Adj Wars Not (Movie or Film)
2_: High Adj Frontier
3_: 1 & 2

Search Strategy 3
by Sue Schille, Nathan Hale H.S., SEA
S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: Health
Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Calcium and Women

Search Strategy 4
by Sue Schille, Nathan Hale H.S., SEA
S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: S.S.
Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Nuclear Adj Arms or Atomic Adj Weapon$1
2_: 1 and Superiority
3_: and Americ$2 or United Adj State$1

Search Strategy 5
by Jan Wagner, Seattle Christian
Schools, 824-1310

Curricular Area: English
Database: BRS, A400

1_: Creation$3 and (Public Adj School$1 or Classroom$1)
2_: 1 and (Teaching or Instruction)
3_:..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-14
4_:..P 2 ALL/DOC=1,2,4,8,11,13

Search Strategy 6
by Jan Wagner, Seattle Christian
Schools, 824-1310

Curriculum Area: Health
Database: BRS, A400

1_: Accident$1 and (Traffic or Driving or Drunk Adj Driving)
2_: 1 and (Teenage$2 or Youth)
3_: ..P 2 ALL/DOC=1-17

Search Strategy 7
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Internment or (Concentration Camps)
2_: 1 and United States
3_: 2 and Japanese
4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1-10

Search Strategy 8
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Colorado Adj River
2_: Water Adj Rights
3_: 1 and 2
4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1-3

Search Strategy 9
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Water Adj Supply and Water Adj
2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-4

Search Strategy 10
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Physics
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Halley's Adj Comet
2_: ..P 1 BIBL/DOC=1-25

Search Strategy 11
by Nan Porter, Liberty High School
Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Social Studies, Psychology, Health
Database: BRS, A400

1_: (Teenage or Adolescent or Youth) and Stress

Search Strategy 12
by Nan Porter, Liberty High School
Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Health, Biology
Database: BRS, A400

1_: (Lateral Adj Sclerosis) or (Lou Adj Gehrig$1 Adj Disease)

Search Strategy 13
by Nan Porter, Liberty High School
Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Social Studies, Health
Database: BRS, A400

1_: MADD or (Mothers Adj Against Adj Drunk Adj Driving)

DR. FRANK B. BROUILLET
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Old Capitol Building, FG-11, Olympia, WA 98504

IPS/627/87